

STEP AHEAD (2)

AN ENGLISH COURSE



for

Faculty of Dar Al- Uloom- First Year Students

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Unit 1

An Overview about Paragraph Writing

Lesson 1: Definition of Paragraph and Its Parts

A Simple Sentence: is made from only one subject and one predicate and expresses a complete thought.

Example:

Teachers work at schools.

A compound Sentence: is made from simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Example:

My brother likes eating chicken, but I like eating fish.

A complex sentence is made from one independent clause (main clause) and one or more dependent clause (subordinate clause (s)) which start (s) with a subordinating conjunction, such *as* ***since, when, because, although, as, before, after, if, unless, until, when, while, whenever, whereas, even though.***

Example:

After they had studied their lessons, they went to the party.

A Compound-complex sentence consists of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. A comma is added after the dependent clause if it starts the sentence and before *therefore, but, or* which joins the two independent clauses.

Examples:

<u>Because he was busy</u>, Ahmad didn't come to the party, therefore he was annoyed.

Ahmad didn't come to the party <u>because he was busy</u>, therefore, he was annoyed.

A Paragraph is a group of sentences related together to develop one topic or one subject.

Parts of an organized paragraph:

Any organized paragraph consists of three parts:

1. A topic sentence.
2. Supporting details
3. A concluding sentence.

A paragraph is characterized by the indentation which is about half of inch or five spaces. The number of sentences in a paragraph is often from five to ten sentences.

A topic sentence is one sentence that supplies the reader with the topic of the paragraph and the writer's argument, opinion, and stance about the topic. Indeed, it imparts the subject of the paragraph by giving the reader the general idea and the particular parts of the general idea that will be developed in the paragraph .The topic sentence directs in figuring out what details are required to make the controlling idea clear for readers and what details are relevant.

Places of the topic sentence in a paragraph:

There are three places of the topic sentences:

1. **At the beginning:** In case the writer adds the topic sentence at the beginning of its paragraph, his/ her readers can comprehend the outline of the paragraph just by looking at the topic sentence and the organization that makes reading the paragraph clear and easy. Indeed, most paragraphs begin with the topic sentences followed by illustrations, examples, details, subordinates, etc.
2. **At the end:** Whenever the writer builds up a paragraph utilizing inductive thinking (gathering particular confirmations and examples from which S/he reaches the conclusion), the topic sentence normally comes at the end. Also, the topic sentence can be put at the end as a method of accomplishing diversity and emphasis.
3. **At the middle:** Sometimes a topic sentence can be put in the middle of the paragraph as a type of connection between the two parts and to make writing more interesting.

Components of the topic sentence:

The topic sentence has two basic parts; the topic and the controlling idea. The topic means the subject or the main idea of the paragraph. The controlling idea makes a particular comment about the topic, which refers to what the remainder of the paragraph will say about the topic. It limits or controls the topic to a particular phase of the topic to be explained in the space of a one paragraph.

Examples:

(Topic)

(Controlling idea)

Topic Sentence: Gold, a priceless metal, is esteemed for two essential characteristics.

(Topic)

(Controlling idea)

Topic Sentence: Reading is very important because it increases our information

1- A topic sentence is a complete sentence. That is, it includes a subject, a verb, and usually a complement. The following are not full sentences: Education is important My favorite hobby
2- A topic sentence consists of a topic and a main idea. It designates the topic and then shortens the topic to a particular section to be explained in the space of a one paragraph.

The following examples clarify how a topic sentence includes both the topic and the main idea in a full sentence.

Education is important in lowering crime rates.

My favorite hobby is reading.

3- A topic sentence gives only the main idea. Thus, it is the general statement in the paragraph. It does not provide any specific idea.

Examples:

The Arabic root of numerous English words is not clear. **(Good example)**

The colloquial expression "so long" is perhaps a depravity of the Arabic "salaam" (Too specific)

There are some characteristics for a topic sentence:

1. **Brevity:** Rambling and long sentences can cause confusion. Try not to fill your topic sentence with details. It is the role of the rest of the paragraph.
2. **Clarity:** Don't beat around the bush. Say precisely what you want to say in clear words and avoid speaking in ambiguous terms.
3. **Precision:** Don't present the point that you will illustrate in an expansive way. It is not only a boring method but also unhelpful to readers.

How the topic sentence is connected to the organization the whole paragraph?

A topic sentence ought to control the content of the whole paragraph. Each sentence in the paragraph should link to the topic sentence. Moreover, the topic of the paragraph is also linked to the organizational structure of the paragraph. For instance, if the writer is writing an expository paragraph, s/ he will need a topic that is suitable to that structure.

The second part of an organized paragraph is **supporting sentences.**

Supporting sentences develop the topic sentence. That is, they provide examples, reasons, facts, details to the main idea stated in the topic sentence. In this section, the writer selects various methods and

techniques for supporting that idea. Supporting sentences are the largest part of the paragraph which prove the controlling idea mentioned in the topic sentence. Thus, they are paramount to uphold the controlling idea.

The third part of an organized paragraph is the **concluding sentence.**

Concluding sentence is the last section in paragraph. The concluding sentence can be either by recapping the main idea that argued in the paragraph or restating the topic sentence in other words. It can do two functions; indicates the end of the paragraph and leaves the reader with important points to remember.

Activity:

Read the following paragraph and elicit the topic sentence, supporting details and the concluding sentence:

Maintaining a healthy lifestyle requires eating nutritious diet and getting regular exercise. A nutritious diet includes eating a variety of foods from each of the four food groups: meet diary, fruits, vegetables and grains. Regular exercise is also an essential part of keeping a healthy lifestyle. Most experts recommended exercising at least 30 minutes a day, 6 days a week. These two aspects , eating a healthy diet and exercising on regular basis, will maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Lesson Evaluation

Question 1:

Read the following sentences, and then determine the simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

1. Sam didn't play the match because he was ill, and he was disappointed.
2. The cloth shop bought lots of clothes at the opening of the schools.
3. My father likes watching action movies, but my mother likes watching romantic movies.
4. Before they hung out with their friends, they had studied their lessons.

Question 2:

Complete the following sentences:

1- A compound sentence is made of……………………………

2- A complex sentence is made of………………………………

3- A paragraph is……………………………………………..

4- The parts of an organized paragraph are………….. , ………… and …………….

Question 3:

A. Choose the most appropriate topic sentence for each set of supporting sentences. Write the suitable topic sentence on the space given.

1. **……………………………..……I have fun with Summer sports such as water skiing and baseball. The weather is usually hot and sunny, so I go to the beach every day. My favorite hobby is gardening and I spend numerous summer days working in my garden. Sadly, the days pass too rapidly in summer.**
   a. I like gardening in summer.
   b. My favorite season is summer.
   c. Summer is very hot
2. **……………………………………First, we require money to fix old roads and construct new ones. Second, we require more to pay the salaries of teachers and to pay for services like waste collection. Finally, much tax money is required to give financial assistance to the poor citizens living in the city. It is obvious that the city will have difficult issues in case taxes are not raised soon.**
   a. We ought to raise taxes of city.
   b. Taxes of city are very high.
   c. Taxes of city pay for new roads.
3. **………………………………….For instance a person is able to have breakfast in Saudi Arabia, board an airplane and**

have dinner in Egypt. A businessman in France can immediately put in an order with a factory in China by sending a fax. Moreover, a schoolboy in Cairo can turn on a TV and watch a volleyball game, being played in Tokyo.

a. Airplanes have modified our lives.
b. Progress in technology has made the world seem smaller.
c. The fax machine was an essential invention.

4……………………………….One thing you must consider is the quality of the university's educational program. You also need to think about the school's size and location. Finally, you must take into account the university's tuition to ensure you can afford to go to school there.

a. It is expensive to attend a university in the United States.
b. There are various elements to consider when you select a university to attend.
c. You should consider getting a good education.

B. Read the following paragraphs and write a topic sentence for each one. Ensure the topic sentence expresses the controlling idea of the paragraph.

1…………………………………… I can't wait to go home from work and eat the tasty meals she has made. She is well-known for her desserts such as chocolates soufflé and peach pie. She is always experimenting with new recipes and trying diverse ingredients. Nobody in the world is able to cook the way my mother does.

2………………………………………It never starts in cold weather . The horn and the signal of left turn don't work properly. Worst of all is that the radio only gets one station and the CD player is completely broken. I wish I could get a new car.

3. ……………………………………First and most importantly , the work is extremely interesting . Every day I learn new things and I get to travel a lot. Furthermore, my boss is so decent. He is always eager to assist me when I have a problem. I have also made numerous new friends at my job. Last, but not least, the salary is impressive.

4. ……………………………………I hate lie . I always try not to tell lies and I want that from my friends, too. I think it is the most essential behavior. I can believe everything my friends say.. Additionally, a good friend has to tell me his ideas firstly. I mean, he must not tell other people things about me. Especially the bad things, he must not talk as it might be wrong . Secondly, a true friend must assist me. He must spare no pains. He should ask assistance from me as well. I think that our friendship will be better and stronger if we solve problems together. Thirdly, keeping in touch for a long time is so important because it will strengthen our relationship. That's why we should like the same things. In conclusion, trust is the basic of friendship.

5. ………………………………..To start things off, my plane was six hours late. When I finally arrived to my hotel, I was very frustrated. It was very small and nasty. On the second day, my

wallet was stolen, and I lost all my money and credit cards. It rained every day except one day. On that day I got horrible sunburn. In nutshell, it was too bad vacation to remember.

Exercise 4:

Direction: Read these paragraphs and then underline the supporting sentences:

1. Using the internet has increased rapidly. In 1983, the number of computers connected to the Internet was 562. By the turn of the century, the number reached 72.3 million computers in 247 countries on-line. Experts say that the Internet is now increasing at a rate of about 40 percent a year. Over the years, the Internet is becoming the most common.
2. I hate my flat for many reasons. The pipes don't work well and the landlord rejects to repair it. Also, I have clamorous neighbors who stay with me up all night. Moreover, there are such huge numbers of bugs flat that I could begin an insect gathering. I have a strong desire to move.

Exercise 5:

Read the following paragraphs and then compose a concluding sentence for each one:

1. I like wearing a uniform to school for many reasons. First, it saves time. It is not necessary to spend time choosing my clothes every morning. Also, wearing a uniform saves money. It is less expensive to buy a new uniform than to go out and purchase a

lot of school clothes. Additionally, I stay away of the pressure of being aware of the latest styles. Above all, wearing a school uniform gives me a feeling of belonging. I truly believe that adds to sentiment school soul and community.

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2. I am against wearing a school uniform for many reasons. Firstly, I don't like the uniform style. Secondly, the uniform isn't relaxing. I like to wear baggy jeans and a sweater rather than a skirt and a jacket. Finally, I need the freedom to declare my individuality through my dressing style.

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3. Credit cards have a great deal of merits. First of all, credit cards are useful because you don't need to carry a lot of cash around. You can purchase the products and services you need even though you do not have cash in your pocket. Furthermore, they are very helpful in emergencies. Finally, you can become a better money manager as you figure out how to use credit cards mindfully.

Exercise (6):

This exercise is divided into two parts A and B. They are on writing paragraphs.

A. Write a paragraph about your future, begin with:

Ten years from now, I'll be ……………………………………………………………………
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Write a paragraph about your life at the present time, begin with

The most important thing in my life is ……………………………………………………………………
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Unit One

Lesson 2: Unity in Paragraph Writing

Unity in a paragraph means that a paragraph is one distinct unit that has one specific purpose: that is, a paragraph must have a single, clear, controlling idea or main idea. This controlling idea is usually stated in a single sentence which is called "topic sentence" as was explained in the previous lesson. This topic sentence will be explained in the previous lesson. This topic sentence will be explained, expanded or proved by details or information in the form of support sentences. Every support sentence in a paragraph must be related to the controlling idea in the topic sentence to form a unified paragraph. Thus, a **unified paragraph** is a paragraph that all its sentences stick to one main idea which is stated in the topic sentence, and has no irrelevant sentences.

Ways of achieving unity in a paragraph:

To achieve unity in a paragraph, you should:

1. State the controlling idea in a single sentence.
2. Relate each sentence in the paragraph (support sentences) to that controlling idea in a clear, logical way.

Activity:

Identify the irrelevant sentences in these paragraphs:

(A)

The Capital city of a country is usually a very important city. The government offices are located in the capital city and political leaders usually live there nearby. There are many different types of governments in the world. The capital may also be the center of the culture. There are often museums, libraries, and universities in the capital. Finally, the capital city can serve as a center of trade, industry and commerce, so it is often the financial center of the country.

(B)

The packing of many products is very wasteful. Often the packaging is twice as big as the product. Packaging is used to protect things that are breakable. Many food items, for example, have several layers of extra packaging. Most of these extra layers could be eliminated.

Examples of Unified Paragraphs:

(A)

[1]Generally, language has three functions according to its goal: informative, expressive and directive. [2]Speaking in order for communicating real information is called the informative function. [3]Speaking in order for expressing feelings or to stir the feelings and attitudes of the listener is called is called the expressive or emotive function. [4]And finally, speaking in order for making other people act is called the directive function.

Note that:

Here the writer mentions the controlling idea in the first sentence (topic sentence). Sentences 2, 3 and 4 are major support sentences, explaining or giving more information about sentence 1. All the sentences in this Paragraph are related to the main idea (three functions of language) of the paragraph. Thus, this paragraph has unified and logical structure that follows a clear paragraph organizational pattern.

Example of a non- unified paragraph:

[1]My father is very strict with his children, especially me. [2]He will not enable me to be out of the house unless I have done my homework. [3]Frankly, it doesn't matter for me if I go to school or not. [4]School is such a waste of time. [5]My mom does not concur with my dad. They fight a lot. I sometimes hope they would get a divorce, but then with whom I would live?

Note that:

This paragraph lacks unity since it leaps from idea to idea. In the first sentence, the writer tells the reader about his father strictness. This sentence is sustained by sentence 2. Sentence 3 belongs to the writer: it doesn't matter for him if he goes to school or not, which is sustained by sentence 4. Another idea is mentioned in sentence 5 and sustained by sentence 6 and 7.

Lesson Evaluation

<u>Question One:</u>

Complete the following Sentences:

1. Unity in a paragraph means …………………………………..
2. The ways of accomplishing unity in a paragraph are ……..…

<u>Question Two:</u>

The following are topic sentences, each accompanied by a set of supporting sentences. Some of the supporting sentences are relevant to the topic sentence; some are not. Eliminate the irrelevant ones and organize the rest into a paragraph in the spaces provided.

A. **Topic sentence.** To be an air force officer is more interesting than any other military occupation.
   1. My cousin has been the Navy for two years.
   2. The wages in certain branches of the Air Force are higher than in other branches.
   3. The navy gives one travel opportunities, too.
   4. There are many opportunities to travel in the Air Force.
   5. Opportunities for advancement are greater in the Air Force.

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Topic Sentence: My friend is an excellent doctor.

1. He studied hard while he was in medical school.
2. His mother died during his final year of medical school.
3. He received many scholastic honors.
4. After he was graduated; he studied abroad for many years.
5. My roommate's father has many good characteristics.
6. He was diligent in his studies.
7. In addition, my roommate is very kind sympathetic to all his patients.
8. When he came back to Egypt; he worked in the most famous hospital in Cairo.

Question 3:

The following paragraphs are not unified because the unity has been weakened by the inclusion of some ideas not closely connected to the topic sentence, which is the first sentence. Point out which sentences in each paragraph should be omitted because they are not related to the topic sentence. Then rearrange the rest into a unified paragraph.

1- [1]Everyone in our country can help save energy effectively by changing two habits.[2]Firstly everyone should always remember that when they go out, each light in the house or in the office must be turned off and that all electricity must be used in the most useful ways. [3]The cost of electricity in Egypt is so expensive. [4]Another habit people should dispose of is that driving absolutely everywhere regardless of wastefulness. [5]For example, driving two blocks from the house to buy

little things waste fuel. [6]Fuel in our country is very expensive , too. [7]Some people are silly in thinking that going from one place to another requires a car. This habit too, must be broken.

The final organized form of the previous paragraph will be:

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2- [1]People who live in the countryside have at least three major advantages. [2]The first is the ease with which they can get around. [3]Driving always represents a problem. [4]The roads are never crowded with cars at any time because people need to drive. [5]People can walk from place to place easily. [6]The second advantage is the low cost of cost of living. [7]People in the countryside earn a low income. [8]The prices of groceries are low, especially if people benefit from farmer's markets. [9]The greatest benefit of living in countryside is the friendliness. [10]Everyone in a small town knows each other. [11]They always have a kind word for each other. [12] I am treated well when I shop because everyone knows me.

The final organized form of the previous paragraph will be:

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Question 4:

Write paragraphs on the following topics:

1- Your favorite hobby.

2- The importance of Education.

Lesson (3)

Coherence in Paragraph Writing

Behavioral Objectives:

By the end of this lesson students will be able to:

1. Define "Coherence" in a paragraph.
2. Identify the ways of achieving coherence in paragraphs.
3. Write coherent paragraphs.

New Vocabulary:

- Coherence
- Coherent elements.

Coherence is a noun that means "sticking together" and "Unified is an adjective that means" glued together".

The rings of the chain are glued together. Similarly, the sentences of the coherent paragraph glue together and each sentence sticks to another.

In writing, **coherence** is closely to unity, but it is not the same: it means "logical and natural connection". Coherence in a paragraph indicates the tight organization and logical structure of a paragraph. A coherent paragraph is one in which all the sentences are logically arranged and combined with one another in such a way that one thought flows smoothly to the next and the connection of one sentence to another is vividly indicated.

Ways of achieving coherence in a paragraph:

A good paragraph must contain not only unity as discussed in lesson two, but also coherence. A paragraph is unified only when all the supporting sentences are relevant and related to the topic sentence, and a paragraph is coherent when all the supporting sentences are arranged in a clear order and the relationships among these sentences are clearly and logically shown. Therefore, coherence in a paragraph depends on:

1. A logical arrangement of sentences (details) in a clear order.
2. Clear relationships among the sentences such as:
    - Using precise pronoun reference (he, they, our, hers, this, that, etc.).
    - Using transition markers (and- but- therefore-cause-effect-because-so-in addition, also, etc.).
    - Using parallelism. It can be applied to a sentence parts and also to sentences within a paragraph.
3. Maintain consistency of tone, register, and viewpoint.

Activity (1):

Identify the Coherence Elements in the following paragraphs.

1. People today yearn to upload their problems on "experts" and let these experts tell them what to do. Experts can help. But what people really need is a good dose of reason and common sense. They must try to figure out why their problems exist and why they undergo personal trauma. This introspective approach is the only healthy way to live.
   (From Lefcowitz, op.cit, p.83).
2. Medical science has discovered that cold viruses are transferred from one individual to another most often by hand. First, an infected individual covers his/her mouth when he /she coughs. Then, he/ she picks up the phone. Half an hour later, his / her daughter picks up the same phone. Immediately afterward, she rubs her eyes. Within a few days, she has a cold, too. Thus, the virus spreads.
   (From Fowler, H.Ramy, 1983, p.76.).

The following are models of coherent paragraphs:

1. Many reasons lead people to make one of the most essential decisions about their future, choosing a career. People may lose their job and need to find a new one. They may be unhappy in a current job and choose to try a different career. Or, they might currently be thinking about going to school and need to decide

what area to study. Whatever the reasons, picking out a career has an essential effect on our lives to be taken seriously.

2. Nursing needs a special kind of person to do the job well. A nurse must respect others and have to patiently listen to all her patients' complaints. She must have the ability to think fast on her feet if an emergency abruptly arises. It is necessary for a nurse to be shrewd about health and wellness and show healthy behaviors. Not just any one can be s nurse; it takes someone with many skills.

Activity (2):

Write a coherent paragraph similar to the ones you read previously about "The importance of Computers".

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Lesson Evaluation

Question (1):

The coming paragraph is not coherent because of the disorder of some sentences. Revise this paragraph for more coherence by arranging all the details in a logical order.

To keep yourself healthy, you should follow the following advice. First, you should care for your eating and drinking. In addition, drinking liquor must be avoided. You should eat high protein food in neither too small nor too large quantities at regular times. You should drink at least eight glasses of water per day. Second, you should exercise regularly. You may jog in the fresh air in the morning or the evening. You may jog in the fresh air in the morning or the evening. You may also join a sports organization that you like. That is, you should sleep at least 8 hours per night. Third, you should get enough rest. Moreover, the quantity of a work to be done should be balanced with the time for rest.

Write your coherent paragraph:

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Question (2): Fill in the blanks with suitable pronoun references and transition markers to make the following paragraphs coherent.

Overpopulation is one of the greatest problems of India. ………. Indira Gandhi was prime Minister, ………. tried to solve ………. problems by convincing poor people in rural area to practice birth control. ………., she promised that if a man would agree to have surgery so that ……….could have no more children, he would receive a free transition radio. Many men agreed, but only after ………. had ten or more children. Mrs. Gandhi ………. attempted to force poor women to agree to have an operation so that ………. could have no more children. ………. Caused so much opposition against ……….. . ………. Problem had to be forgotten, and has never been solved.

(Adapted from Reid, op.cit., p.90)

Paragraph (2):

Being a good leader, one should have at least three leadership qualities. ………., ………. should have a good personality ………. quality can help him succeed in his work ………. He contacts other people ………. of the fact that people always rely on, or are attracted by a good personality. ………., he should be well –versed ………. means that **……….** should have a lot of knowledge in this profession he is practicing. With **…….** knowledge he can solve unanticipated problems and carry out **……….** duties successfully and effectively. Morality is the ………. and the most important quality ………. a leader should acquire ………. Applies to his responsibility and

honesty in his profession or duty, including generosity and justice to the people ………. are under ………. leadership.

Question (3):

Add either a word or a phrase in each blank. Then, rewrite the sentences in a paragraph form.

1- The career I might select after getting my university certificate is…………..

2- This selection will require me to ………..….

3- (Name of career) will benefit my future by ………..….

4- In ten years, I wish ……………………………………………………………

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Question (4):

Write a paragraph about the essential characteristics required for a promotion in your occupational field.

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Evaluation on Unit One

Question 1:

Evaluate the following sentences as true or false:

1. Well statement of the controlling idea helps in achieving unity in paragraph construction.

2. The topic sentence should be vague to distract the reader.

3. The topic sentence always comes at the beginning of the paragraph.

4. The parts of an organized paragraph are topic sentence, supporting details and conclusion.

5. Using suitable transition markers can help in achieving coherence in a paragraph.

Read the following paragraphs and choose the correct answer from (a, b and c)

Paragraph (1):

My uncle is a hard-working cleaner at a hotel. If he had worked harder at school, he would have become an engineer. He always tells me to work hard so that I can have a good career. I am going to graduate in science next year. I want to be a science researcher. My uncle also says that it is important to have a hobby to enjoy. When he is not working, my uncle is an actor at a small theatre for children. He has performed to my brother's school and he is very good.

1. **The topic sentence in the previous paragraph is:**
   a. My uncle is a hard-working cleaner at a hotel .
   b. If he had worked harder at school, he would have become an engineer.

c. He always tells me to work hard so that I can have a good career.

2. The expression "hard-working" tries to convey that his uncle is …

a. reluctant to work .

b. sincere in his work

c. over dependent in his work.

3. His uncle has a hobby. He is….

a. an artist

b. a singer

c. an actor

4. According to the paragraph, his uncle……

a. worked hard but he had some circumstances in childhood.

b. did not study hard when he was a kid.

c. always scape from his school.

5. If his uncle had worked hard, he would have become……

a. An actor.

b. A science researcher.

c. An engineer

Paragraph (2):

Though the United States has spent billions of dollars on foreign aid programs, **it** has captured neither the **affection** nor esteem of the rest of the world. In many countries today Americans are **cordially** disliked; in others merely tolerated. The reasons for this sad state of affairs are many and varied, and some of them are beyond the control of anything this country might do to try to correct them. But **harsh** as

it may seem to the ordinary citizen, filled as he is with good intentions and natural generosity, much of the foreigners' **animosity** has been generated by the way Americans behave.

1. The topic sentence is………………………………………………

a. Though the United States has spent billions of dollars on foreign aid programs, it has captured neither the affection nor esteem of the rest of the world.

b. The reasons for this sad state of affairs are many and varied, and some of them are beyond the control of anything this country might do to try to correct them.

c. But harsh as it may seem to the ordinary citizen, filled as he is with good intentions and natural generosity, much of the foreigners' animosity has been generated by the way Americans behave.

2. The word "affection" means…..

a. infection

b. friendliness

c. defection .

3. The opposite of the word "harsh" is…..

a. punitive

b. severe

c. lenient

4. The word "animosity" is close to……

a. hostility

b. hospitality

c. holistically

5. The word "cordially" is opposite to….

a. pleasantly

b. warmly

c. harshly

Paragraph (3)

Many people in the United States believe that leaving home is an important part of the of the college experience. This is why parents, teachers, and counselors usually encourage students to go away to school even if there are good colleges and universities close by. They usually do not give this advice for academic reasons. In fact, many students would probably study more if they lived at home. However, adults often feel that becoming independent is crucial to a student's future success. I knew one parent who told his daughter he would not pay for her education if she stayed home. With this encouragement, it's not surprising that she decided to go to school in another state. It's easy to see that a college education in the United States is much more than an academic experience.

1. **The topic sentence is ……….**
    a. Many people in the United States believe that leaving home is an important part of the of the college experience.
    b. This is why parents, teachers, and counselors usually encourage students to go away to school even if there are good colleges and universities close by.
    c. In fact, many students would probably study more if they lived at home.

2. The job of "counselors" is to……..

a. sell products.

b. give advice to people

c. offer money to people

3. The opposite of the word "encouragement" is……

a. inspiration

b. collaboration

c. frustration

4. The word "they" refers to…….

a. collages

b. students

c. parents

5. The equivalent of the word "surprising" is……………..

a. astonishing

b. amazing

c. expected

Unit two

Lesson 1: Writing Paragraphs using the Descriptive Organizational pattern

The descriptive paragraph pattern is used to describe a person, event, or scene as clearly and as vividly as possible. A writer utilizes a descriptive paragraph like an artist utilizes a brush, in order to paint a picture for the reader. There is usually little or no action, with details given thought of the use of sensory images. Sensory images inform about the things that can be seen, heard, touched, smelled or tasted. A writer may select to assert one or more of the five senses in the descriptive paragraph.

This kind of paragraph depicts someone or something and demonstrates to the reader what a person or a thing is like. The words picked out in the description often implore the five senses of sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste.

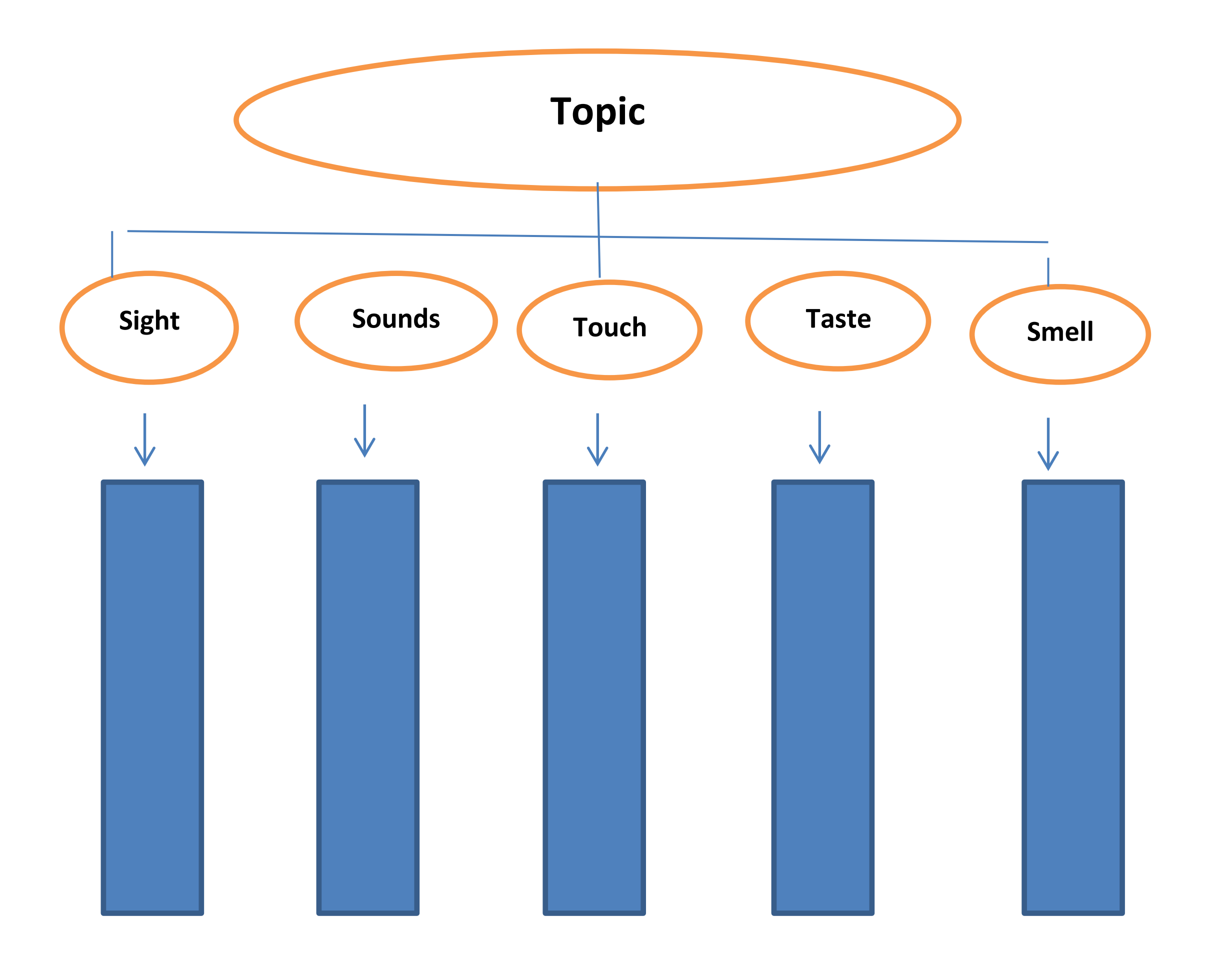
The writer of a descriptive paragraph should write information that implores all the senses, so as to provide the reader with the best possible description. Descriptive paragraphs are widely used in fiction and non-fiction writing as to assist in immersing readers into the writer's world.

The use of Graphic Organizers in Writing Descriptive Paragraphs:

Graphic Organizers (GOs) are visual tools used in writing as a planning tool. Using graphic organizers can assist students in writing and organizing their writing with strong and coherent ideas (Jiang & Grabe 2007). GOs can develop writing performance when utilized to describe text structures such as (description, cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution, and chorology), and promotes to design , organize, compose, edit and revise the written.

Example:

Topics: My Family- Daily Routines- My favorite food



Steps of writing a Descriptive Paragraph:

1- **Ensure that you select a meaningful person, place, or thing.** Before starting your paragraph, you should make sure to choose someone or something that deserves description and is interesting in some manner.

2- **Introduce what you are describing**. If you need to attract the attention of the reader, you should explicit what you are describing as you can to avoid them guessing.

3- **Engage the sight sense of your reader**. You can begin your description with what the reader can see and implore his / her sight sense to assist in introducing the object. Because of the importance of sense of sight, a good descriptive paragraph should first debate what the writer desires the reader to envisage.

4- **Try to describe smells and tastes.** Consider about the way of describing the topic or scene to the reader regarding how it smells and tastes. A perfect descriptive paragraph makes the reader feel as if he/ she were really experiencing the thing he/ she was reading about it . Certainly, not everything you describe will have a pertinent small or taste. However, it can assist to comprise it.

5- **Describe the feeling of an item or a moment**. As you go on composing your paragraph, compose a sentence or two about how the experience feels. What does it help you to remember as you envision yourself running your hand along its surface, or the shivering feeling you feel rundown your back? How are you

responding to the moment? Once more, utilize descriptive adjectives to depict how the moment feels. Abstain from utilizing general explanations like "it feels decent", which isn't descriptive in any way.

6- **Make unique observations**. When you're describing something, provide your readers with an image, sight, feeling or smell that they wouldn't usually anticipate. Ensure to keep your descriptions sounding new and astounding.

7- **Use signal words in descriptive paragraphs such as "** *For instance, such as to begin with, An example, To illustrate characteristics….etc.*

Here are some examples of paragraphs organized by the descriptive Pattern:

1- <u>Farouk El-Baz</u>

Dr El-Baz is one of the most famous scientists in Egypt. He was born in Zagazig in 1938 and Studied in Ain Shams University. He is famous as a space scientist and a geologist. He is the Director of Remote Sensing at Boston University in the USA.

One of his achievements is to find water underground either in the Western desert or in Sinai. He also worked on the American Apollo s[ace project, which landed men on the moon. He told the astronauts how to collect rocks and soil on the moon. Thus, we should be grateful to such men who provided the humanity with great services.

2- Best Friends Forever

As a child at the age of two, my sister and I had pictures taken together. My sister and I are ten months and three weeks apart. In this special family picture was look identical. Our wide, dark blue and brown eyes and grin take after two quiet little girls, enjoying the moment with tranquil grins on our faces. In our long red and blue dresses we set straight up in front of a caution red chimney encompassed by green plants. Our dark brown, wavy hair even coordinated. We both had light pink bows off to the side of our heads that look like a sprouting flower. Growing up our family comprised of our dad, my sister, and I. My sister and I have both been there for each other throughout "the thick and the thin". Our Photograph reveals how close we are in age and how close we are when it comes to love and friendship.

Lesson Evaluation

I. Complete the following sentences:

1. The purpose of descriptive paragraph is ……………………………

2. The words selected in the descriptive often implore………………

II. Rearrange the following sentences to make an organized descriptive paragraph:

1- He often writes in science magazines.
2- Dr Mostafa El-Sayed is one of the most well-known scientists in the world.
3- His son is an important surgeon and he would like to use his father's work to help people.
4- He is a scientist and Nano science researcher.
5- Surgeons don't usually see such small things, so his work can be very useful in medicine.
6- Dr Mostafa El-Sayed studies the smallest parts of things.

Write the organized descriptive paragraph here

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………..

III. Write organized paragraphs using the descriptive pattern on two of the following:

1. Dr Ahmad Zeweil
2. Your memory of a place that you visited as a child.
3. Your favorite food.
4. Your old neighborhood.
5. Your best friend
6. A famous person you admire most.
7. Your favorite career.
8. A smart phone.
9. A laptop phone.
10. Your dream house

Unit 2

Lesson (2): Coherence in Descriptive Paragraphs

How to achieve coherence in a descriptive paragraph?

Another way to create a good paragraph is to make it coherent. Your paragraph will be coherent when your sentences relate to each other in content and grammatical structure. When you do this, your writing will have a flow and smooth transition. Here are the techniques of achieving coherence in a descriptive paragraph:

- Use parallel structure.
- Use pronouns.
- Use repetition.
- Use transition words (signal words)

Individually, ask the students about the ways of achieving coherence in a descriptive paragraph.

Examples of Coherent Descriptive Paragraphs:

1- Our House

In our house we have four rooms, one living room, one kitchen, one bathroom and one hall. My room is next to the living room. In my room I have a desk near the window, where you can find a computer and some books. My closet is near the window. There are two beds in my room. The room of my sister is next to mine. My sister has a desk under the window; she has a library next to the desk. Her bed is far from the window and her closet is next to the bed. The room of my

parents is next to my sister's room. My parents have in their room a big bed, two little tables, and their closet is behind the windows. The living room is next to my room. In the living room, we have many things. For instance, we have two sofas, an armchair, a little table, a T V and a DVD. In addition, we have music discs and a DVD player. The Kitchen is next to my parent's room. In the kitchen we have a TV, one fridge, one cooker and a big table. The bathroom is far from the kitchen. In the bathroom we gave a toilet, a shower and a sink. I like our house as it is convenient for living.

2- The sense of smell

Most people think that smell is the least significant of the senses. If you had to lose a sense; this is the one most people would select. However, scientists declare that your sense of smell is paramount for money. For instance, when people smell something they often remember something from the past which they thought they had forgotten. They maybe smelled the same thing at that time. Also, we require the sense of smell to caution us, for example about rotten food that we might eat, or smoke from fire. Thus, people who cannot smell anything, feel sad and might be in danger. I believe that it is not the sense that you would like to lose.

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise one:

Identify the text structure of the following passages:

1. ………….. Tornadoes and hurricanes are large storms. They have high winds that cause damage. They both have low air pressure. Hurricanes are larger than tornadoes. They cover hundreds of miles and form over oceans. Tornadoes are smaller and form over lands. Hurricanes are made up of many thunderstorms. Tornadoes have one thunderstorm.
   a) Simple Description
   b) Compare/ Contrast
2. ………….. Flowers have four parts. Petals are the easiest to see. They are large and colorful. Sepals are directly underneath the petals. They are often green. The pistil is the long part of the flower that sticks out of the center. The stamen is located around the pistil. Their ends look like antlers.
   a) Simple Description
   c) Compare/ Contrast

Exercise 2:

Complete the following sentences:

1- The definition of coherent descriptive paragraph is…………

2- The coherence elements of descriptive paragraphs are……..

Exercise 3:

Write descriptive paragraphs not least than six lines on the following picture:



……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

Exercise 4:

Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with appropriate transition markers or pronouns to make it coherent:

Nabawiya Musa is famous……….she was the first Egyptian woman to go to high school. ……………she became older………….helped other women to succeed in Education and work. In 1908, ………. wrote a book about girls' education. …….she became the headmistress of Al-Mohammadia school for girls.

Unit 2

Lesson (3) Reading Texts organized by descriptive organizational pattern

Dear student, here are examples of Transition Words that can be included in any written paragraphs.

Transition Words and Phrases

Agreement / Addition / Similarity	in the first place	again	moreover
	not only ... but also	to	as well as
	as a matter of fact	and	together with
	in like manner	also	of course
	in addition	then	likewise
	coupled with	equally	comparatively
	in the same fashion / way	identically	correspondingly
	first, second, third	uniquely	similarly
	in the light of	like	furthermore
	not to mention	as	additionally
	to say nothing of	too	
	equally important		
	by the same token		
Conclusion / Summary / Restatement	as can be seen	after all	overall
	generally speaking	in fact	ordinarily
	in the final analysis	in summary	usually
	all things considered	in conclusion	by and large
	as shown above	in short	to sum up
	in the long run	in brief	on the whole
	given these points	in essence	in any event
	as has been noted	to summarize	in either case
	in a word	on balance	all in all
	for the most part	altogether	

Activity (1):

Read the following text carefully then answer the following questions:

The computer is one of the most wonders in the world. This machine has caused a great revolution in all fields. In the early stage computers were huge and very expensive. No one could **afford** to buy one. The strange thing about the computer system is that computers are developing all the time. There are a lot of advantages of computers. For example, computers assist doctors to diagnose diseases to decide the best treatment. They assist accountants and secretaries in bank and travel agencies to book tickets. In addition, they assist researchers to solve complicated problems and reach exact results. Computers assist the military people locate their targets and pilots calculate distance. They assist students to get information. Furthermore, computers can connect homes to government offices, shop, banks, schools and universities all over the world. They will extremely affect our lives in the future.

Q1: Elicit the transition words that were included in the Text.

………………………………………………………………………

Q2: Mention three jobs that can benefit from the computers.

………………………………………………………………………

Q3: The word "afford" means …….   (help – affect - bear)

Q4: The writer of the passage has……..thoughts about computers.

(negative – positive – pessimistic - terrifying)

Activity (2)

Read the following Dialogue then answer the following questions:

Soha: Let's do this quiz about gamous people, shall we?

Laila: Good idea!

Soha: Ok, Laila, the first person is Nabawiya Musa. Why was she famous?

Laila: Because she was the first Egyptian woman to go to high school.

Soha: That is right! And what did she do when she was older?

Laila: She helped other women to succeed in educating and work.

Did she write books, Soha?

Soha: Yes, she wrote a very famous book in 1920. It was about education. She also became the headmistress of Al-Mohammadia School for girls.

Laila: So, she was a really important person.

Soha: Yes, she was. Now another question-this one is about a famous man. He is called Dr. Mustafa Elsayed. Do you know what he is famous for?

Laila: Is he a scientist?

Soha: Yes, he is. he is one of the most famous scientists in the world.

Laila: I have seen him talking about science on television.

Soha: Yes, he sometimes speaks on radio and television programmes about science, and he often writes in sciences magazines.

Laila: Really!

Soha: yes, and do you know what his son does?

Laila: No, I don't

Soha: Well, he is an important surgeon and he wants to use his father's work to help people.

Laila: How does he do that?

Soha: Dr-Mustafa El-Sayed studies the smallest parts of things. Surgeons don't do usually see such small things, so his work can be very useful in medicine.

Q1: What is the main idea of the dialogue?

……………………………………………………………………………

Q2: What was Nabawyia Musa interested in?

……………………………………………………………………………

Q3: Do you think that the work of Dr. Mustafa El-Sayed is beneficial for medicine? Why?

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

Q4: The synonym of "famous" is…….

(talented / well-known / ambiguous)

Lesson Evaluation

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Jupiter is one of the nine planets in our solar system. It is called the giant among the planets because it has a diameter ten times as big as the earth. It also has twelve moons! Many scientists believe that the matter of which Jupiter is composed is in the form of gas; <u>it</u> is not solid like the rock that makes up the earth and the moon. The truth in this hypothesis must await further exploration. Scientists do know that Jupiter's rotation period is about ten hours, and its revolution period is about twelve years. This means that Jupiter spins very rapidly on its axis as it makes its orbit around the sun. The atmosphere surrounding this planet is probably made up mainly of ammonia and methane, and its temperature is far, far below zero. Since it has no water, no oxygen , and extremely low temperature it is unlikely that it could support life. This giant among planets does not seem like a friendly place for us.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How is the text organized?

   …………………………………………………………………

2. Why is Jupiter called the giant among the planets?

   …………………………………………………………………

3. What does the underline word "it" refer to?

   …………………………………………………………………

4. Find in the text words which mean:

   a. robust ………….　　　　　B. quickly………..

B) Choose the correct answer:

1. **Many scientists believe that the matter of Jupiter is in the form of …….**

   a. Liquid b. gas

   c. solid d. plasma

2. **Jupiter's revolution period is about …….**

   a. ten years b. eleven years

   c. twelve years d. thirteen years

Evaluation on Unit Two

<u>Question 1:</u>

Evaluate the following statements as true or false:

1. Using appropriate signal words can lead you to write perfect paragraphs.
2. Descriptive paragraphs are used with fiction only.
3. Using parallel structure can help in achieving coherent descriptive paragraphs.
4. Describing smells and tastes is not important in writing descriptive paragraphs.
5. Sensory images can inform about the things that can be seen, heard, touched, smelled or tasted.

<u>Question 2</u>

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:

My next-door neighbors are an amazing couple. Atef, the husband, is forty years old. He works in an international hospital. Basant, his wife, is thirty –five years old. She works as account in a bank. They have no children so they live in a small apartment.

Atef is short but athletic person. He has clear green eyes, fair straight hair and a round face. He usually dresses in blue trousers, black shirts, green jackets black ties and brown shoes. He is talkative, especially with kids. He is into reading magazines but doesn't like watching T.V. He is selfish and not generous. Also, he is always quick-tempered.

Basant is a short, good-looking person with blue eyes, silky hair and a square face. She always dresses in white blouse, red skirts and black shoes. She is an intelligent woman. Unlike her husband, she likes watching television rather than reading magazines. She is audacious, generous, and helpful to all people. In addition, she enjoys telling jokes and funny stories so her friends like her as she is diverting <u>them</u> and has a sense of humor.

A: Choose the correct answer from (a, b and c):

1. The writer's purpose of the text is to………

a. show that Atef is better than Basent.

b. show that Basent is better than Atef.

c. describe the husband and his wife and show their characteristics.

2. The opposite of the word "amazing" is…….

a. incredible

b. usual

c. remarkable

3. The phrase "athletic person" refers that Atif usually ……

a. practices sports

b. eats too much

c. interferes in others affairs

4. The word "audacious" means…………….

a. coward

b. bold

c. shy

5. The underlined word "them" refers to……….

a. Jokes

b. Atef's friends

c. Basant's friends

B: Evaluate the following sentences as true or false :

1. Atef has clear green eyes, fair straight hair and a round face.
2. Basant is talkative, selfish and quick-tempered.
3. Atef likes watching T. V.
4. Basant doesn't like reading magazines.

Unit 3

Cause-Effect Organizational Pattern

Lesson (1): Writing paragraphs using
the cause –effect organizational pattern

Introduction:

A cause and effect paragraph is a paragraph that denotes the cause (or the reason) that produces an effect (or result) produced by a cause. The task of the cause- effect is usually to answer the question "why", such as "why did it happen?" Or "what" such as " what are its reasons?" or " What are its results?" To sum up, the cause-effect paragraph elucidates why a situation happens or the result that this situation leads to.

Indeed cause effect models can be used for reasons depending on the writer's purposes; to vindicate or doom some action, to affirm or deny an idea or belief, to explain or to justify something or situation, to persuade or to conclude.

Organization of a cause and effect Paragraph:

The cause-effect paragraph is based on an equation "X" (cause) produces "Y" (effect) or "Y" (effect) is produced by "X" (cause). In different phases, "Because has happened, Y has taken place. Or "Y has happened because of "X". Based on this equation, the organization of a cause and effect paragraph falls under two essential design outlines: the cause to effect pattern and the effect- to-cause pattern,

each of which is set by the topic sentence that gives both the reason (cause) and the (result) effect.

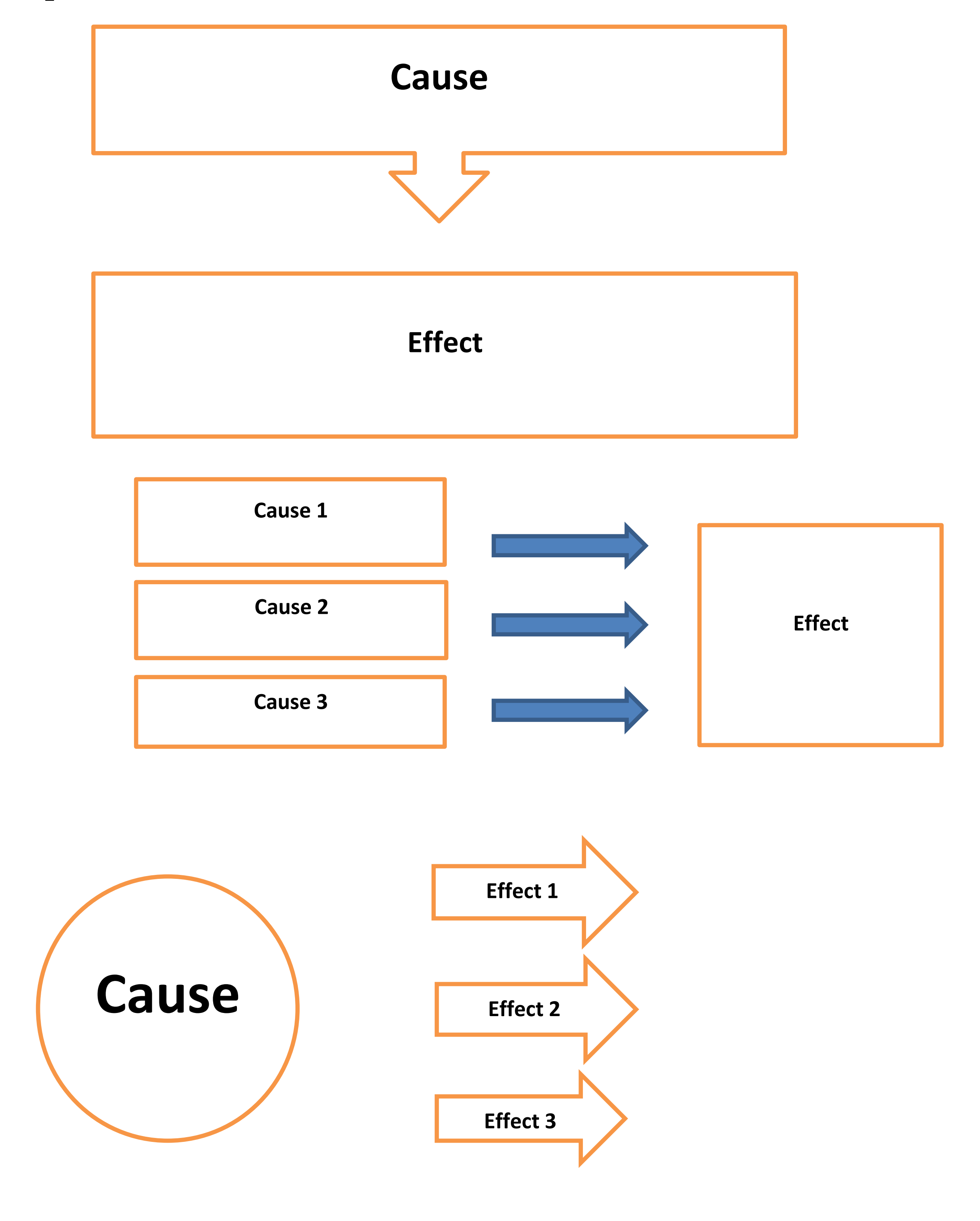
There are many forms of cause-effect paragraph organization pattern:

1. One cause leads to one effect.
2. One cause leads to several effects.
3. Several causes lead to one effect.
4. A chain reaction is Where a First Cause leads to a First Effect. This effect in turn, becomes a cause and leads to a Second Effect which can become a cause and lead to a Third Effect.

Using Graphic Organizers in writing a cause-effect paragraph:

Topics: Pollution- Smoking- School leaking

Examples of Graphic organizers that can be used in writing these topics:



Models of Cause –Effect Paragraphs

1- The following paragraph provides three reasons to prove that bicycles today are popular in many countries

Bicycles are popular today in many countries for three reasons. First, most of the people use bicycles to exercise. To illustrate, in Holland, people think riding a bicycle is a better way of keeping fit and staying healthy than other sports. The second reason is money. Generally bikes are expensive to buy, and they are quite cheap to fix. Finally, they are suitable for city life. In cities, many people prefer bikes to cars because unlike cars, with a bicycle, they never have to wait in traffic. In brief, having a bicycle is beneficial for people for different reasons.

2- The following paragraph provides three reasons to prove that Cairo today is not suitable to live in.

Cairo nowadays might not be the suitable city to live in because of three reasons. The first one is the traffic problem which is getting worse and worse. You can observe this problem all the day long. The environmental problem is the second reason, as Cairo suffers from many types of pollution. For example, air, water and noise pollution all of which can make people unhealthy. The final reason relates to the crime problem which threatens Cairo every day because a number of people suffer from poverty.

3- The following paragraph talks about the fatal effects of smoking:

Smoking has many serious effects. The most obvious effect is the deterioration of smoker's health. Smoking increases the risk of lung disease, increases blood pressure, increases the risk of heart attacks, and reduces the flow of oxygen to the brain. Smoking creates respiratory problems. A smoker's cough expels phlegm, thick mucus in the nose and the throat that wants to escape the body. Prolonged use may lead to emphysema and the need to hook up to a machine to pump enough oxygen into the lungs. Another effect of this habit is that smoking breed's halitosis; a smoker's breath always smells foul and repulsive. Smoking frequently results in social isolation because fewer people smoke or want to be in the presence of second- hand smoke. Friends and acquaintances often bluntly tell their smoking friends that they don't want the smell in their cars on their homes. The strong, offensive odor of smoke clings to smokers' clothing, hair and skin. The final effect of smoking is that it depletes the pocketbook. Smoking now costs much to the smokers as the price of cigarettes continues to rise. The effects of smoking are many, which leave one wondering why people do not find a way to break their harmful addiction.

Assignment:

Write an organized paragraph using the cause-effect organizational pattern about "High Blood Pressure".

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise (1):

Complete the following Sentences:

1- A cause-effect paragraph means ………………..………………

2- The purposes of cause- effect paragraph are ……………………

3- The organizational methods of cause- effect paragraph are ………….…., ………….., …………….. and ………….………

Exercise (2): Read the following two paragraphs. Consider their organizations to decide which paragraph is based on the cause -to-effect pattern, and which is based on the effect-to cause pattern.

Paragraph 1:

Drug addiction among teenagers comes from two main causes. The biggest cause is their emotional instability. In this case, some teenagers only want to know what it is like when taking drugs. Some may be persuaded by addicted friends, or some may be deceived by drug-sellers. Another cause is the problem of broken homes. This problem can make them depressed, anxious and hopeless. To relieve these depressing conditions, they turn to drugs.

Paragraph 2:

High blood pressure can cause a serious effect on some important organs in the human body. For example, high blood pressure can place a severe strain on the heart. This strain eventually causes heat failure. High blood pressure can also cause the blood vessels to overstretch, weaken or burst. For this reason, the blood

vessels in the brain may be reputed which may result in paralysis. The most serious complication related to high blood pressure is kidney failure. When the kidneys fail, they no longer filter out waste products. The result of kidney failure may be serious illness, even death.

Lesson 2

Coherence in Cause-effect Paragraphs

How to achieve coherence in a cause-effect paragraph?

Coherence in cause-effect paragraph can be achieved by:

a. Arranging all details (support sentences) in a clear logical order.
b. Using transitional markers.

The most popular way to accomplish coherence in cause-effect paragraph is to sispose the supporting sentences in chronogical order by using the words indicating numerical such as "first", "second", "third", "finally"…etc.

Another method to accomplish coherence in cause-effect paragraphs is to use transition markers or expressions to show clear relationships among sentences. The transition markers and expressions which can be utilized in writing cause-effect paragraphs are:

a. Transition phrases:

Such as "Because of, as a result of…….". These phrases are used to refer to cause and usually followed by a noun or noun phrase and separated from the other part of a sentence by a comma (,).

b. Coordinate conjunctions used as transition markers:

Such as *"so"* which *refers* to a result and *"for"* which refers to a cause.

c. **Transition markers between sentences:**

such as *"Thus, therefore, consequently, as a result, for this reason"*. These *expressions* refer to effect or result.

d. **Subordinators used as transitions** showing cause include:

"Because" and" Since"; These words are used to introduce subordinate clauses showing reason (cause).

e. **including effects (result) include :**

"*so…that", "such…that"*; these two subordinators are used to connect two simple sentences into one sentence in such a way that one part of a sentence is the reason (cause) and another part is the result (effect) of that cause.

Models of Coherent cause-effect paragraphs:

1- Why Bicycles are Popular?

Bicycles are popular today in many countries for three reasons. **The first reason** is that most of the people use bicycles to exercise. To illustrate, in Holland, people think riding a bicycle is a better way for keeping fit and staying healthy than other sports. **The second reason** is money. Generally bikes are not expensive to buy, and they are quite cheap to fix. **Finally**, they are suitable for city life. In cities, many people prefer bikes to cars because unlike cars, with a bicycle, they never have to wait in traffic. **In brief**, having a bicycle is beneficial for people for different reasons.

2- The Use of Dictionaries for Learning English Language

A dictionary is very important for all learners of English for many reasons. **First**, it gives them the different means of a word. Most dictionaries help them to pronounce a word correctly by using pronunciation symbols and syllables. **Second**, it shows the learner how to use the word by giving him examples in sentences. The learner can use the word in different contexts. **Third**, it provides the learner with the synonyms and antonyms of the words. Thus, the learner is able to deal with the words in different contexts and increase his/her in communication as well. **In short**, learners cannot do without dictionaries in learning English language.

Assignment:

Look at the following picture and write a coherent "cause-effect" paragraph.

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise 1:

Identify the cause (or causes) and effect or (effects) and the elements of coherence in the following paragraph:

Today's high cost of college causes problems for many students. It prevents some students from attending at all . For those who are able to attend, high tuitions affect the amount of time available for studying since many students have to work. Also, those who manage to get loans know that they must begin their careers with debts to repay.

Exercise 2:

The following paragraph is not coherent because it lacks appropriate transition markers. Fill the blanks with the transition markers given below:

When I think about returning to Buenos Aires, I get very apprehensive……….I will face many problems there. ……....., politically, Buenos Aires, like the entire country of Argentina, is very unstable, and frequent changes of government often result in unemployment and general in security of the population. ……….problem is highly inflationary economy in Buenos Aires which reached 170% last year. ……….inflation means that saving is useless, and the buying power of people is very limited. Many people cannot even afford to pay the huge rents on their apartments. ………., Buenos Aires has all the problems of most large cities: crowding ,

noise, pollution, and traffic jams. For all of these reasons, I am dreading my return to Argentina.

The transition markers for the above paragraph include:

"Because, Another, First, Finally , Such"

Exercise 3:

The following are sets of sentences that can be used to compose a paragraph. The arrangement of these sentences is not in a logical order. Choose one out of each group as the topic sentence and place it at the beginning of the paragraph. Then rearrange the other sentences in a logical order and add the transition markers given below the paragraph to make a complete, unified and coherent paragraph in the space provided.

1) Most TV programs have different kinds of commercial advertisements which are full of misleading and exaggerated messages.
2) Watching TV carelessly can also bring about the bad effects on one's health.
3) Excessive TV watching without are from their parents may be dangerous in many aspects.
4) If children are too close to a television set while watching it, for a long time, they may get ill because of its radiation.
5) Children may be influenced so much that they bother their parents to buy such products regardless of whether they are proper or not.

6) They may act violently imitating that they have seen in the movies.
7) TV movie programs that show violence also affect children's behavior.
8) Such movies encourage aggressiveness in children's minds.

The transition markers for this paragraph include: "First of all, for this reason, second, third, as a result

Unit 3

Lesson (3): Reading texts organized by cause-effect organizational pattern

Activity (1): Read and Answer:

Today's Street Children

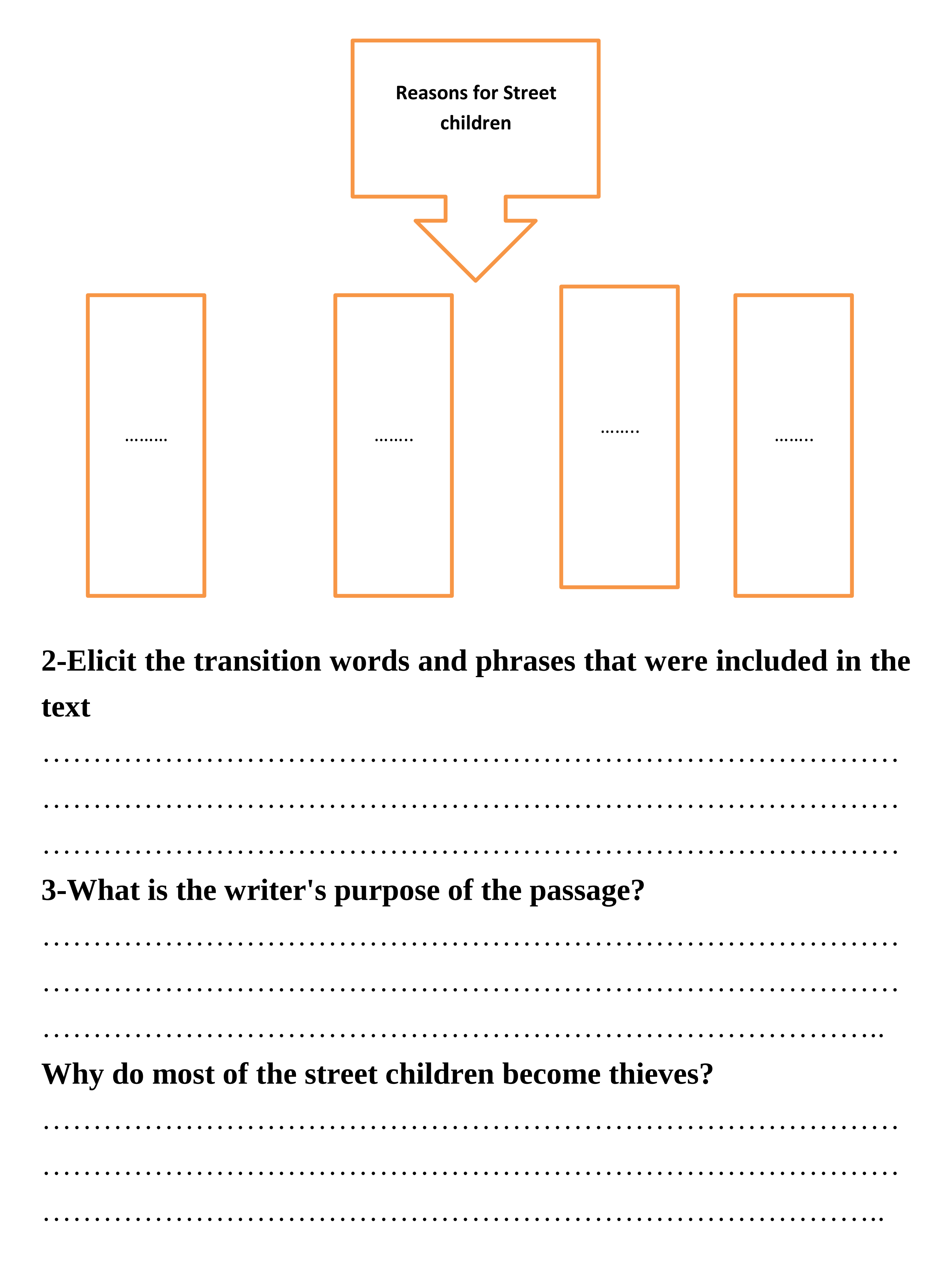
Homeless children like Oliver Twist, who lived on the streets of English towns and cities in the time of Charles Dickens, were a real problem for society. The problem is still hanging on. Experts think that there are now more than 100 million homeless children on the streets in the world today. This is not only a problem in poor countries. There are also street children in rich countries.

There are many different reasons why children live and grow up on the streets. One of the most common reasons is poverty. Some very poor families who do not have enough money to feed their children send them away to make a new life for themselves. Some children leave unhappy homes to live with other children. Other reasons include war and disasters like earthquakes, in which a child's parents are killed and children are left to look after themselves.

City streets can be violent and dangerous and some children become thieves in order to live. But many street children work hard to build a home for them, to make friends and earn money.

The problem of homeless street children will not disappear unless we do something about it. Some homeless children have done well and even become successful in business, but society needs to protect and look after homeless children to help them have a better future.

1. **Fill in the following graphic organizer:**



2-Elicit the transition words and phrases that were included in the text

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

3-What is the writer's purpose of the passage?

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………..

Why do most of the street children become thieves?

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………..

Activity 2:

Read and answer:

Read the following text and answer the questions.

Human Brain

The brain is more complex than the most powerful computer. With it you can see and think, smell flowers, remember holidays, feel pain, hear your favorite singer's voice. Your brain has about a hundred billion (100,000.000.000) cells (the smallest part of an animal or plant that can exist on its own), and controls everything you do. It receives information from your senses, analyzes it, and then sends messages. For example, when you put your hand in hot water, you think, "That's hurts!" and you take your hand out of the water. Your brain receives the message, "Very hot" from your hand, then immediately sends a message back to your hand, "Take your hand out of the water".

Our senses often work together. For example, try this experiment. Cut a piece of apple, banana and orange. Close your eyes hold your nose and then taste the fruit. Can you taste the difference between the fruits? Probably not. This is because when you eat something, your brain receives messages from your mouth, eyes and nose. Your brain also stores past memories and this makes learning and remembering possible. At the same time, your brain controls your breathing, your heart, your body temperature and your digestion. When you hear a sound, your brain tries to guess where it is coming from. So, if you hear a ringing sound and see a telephone, your brain may guess that the telephone is ringing. But if someone picks up the

phone and the ringing sound continues, your brain will guess again. Maybe it's a mobile phone or a film on TV. Scientists say that our brains always think that light comes downwards, perhaps because sunlight comes down. Our brains first think that the telephone is ringing because our eyes can see the telephone and we can hear the ringing.

1-What is the writer's purpose of the text?

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………..

2- What does the brain do after it receives information from the senses?

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………..

3-What are the functions of the brain?

………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………..

Lesson Evaluation

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

In recent decades, cities have grown so large that now about 50% of the Earth's population lives in urban areas. There are several reasons for this occurrence. First, the increasing industrialization of the nineteenth century resulted in the creation of many factory jobs, which tended to be located in cities. These jobs, with their promise of a better material life, attracted many people from rural areas. Second, there were many schools established to educate the children of the new factory laborers. The promise of a better education persuaded many families to leave farming communities and move to the cities. Finally, as the cities grew, people established places of leisure, entertainment, and culture, such as sports stadiums, theaters, and museums. For many people, these facilities made city life appear more interesting than life on the farm, and therefore drew them away from rural communities.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

2- How is the passage organized?

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

3- What does the underlined word (them) refer to?

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

4- Find in the text words which mean:

a. free time………… b. convinced……….

B) Choose the correct answer:

1. The increasing………………of the nineteenth century resulted in the creation of many factory jobs in cities.

a. population b. agriculture c. industrialization c. civilization

2. The promise of a better education persuaded many families to……..

a. move to the rural areas

b. live in the rural areas

c. Leave the rural areas.

d. stay in the rural areas.

3. In cities, people established places of leisure and …….

a. housing

b. driving

c. culture

d. horse-riding

Evaluation on Unit Three

Question One:

Evaluate the following as true or false:

1. A "cause-effect" paragraph is used to illustrate why a situation happens.
2. There is one form of "cause-effect" paragraph organization pattern.
3. Arranging details in a clear logical order helps in writing well organized "cause-effect" paragraph.
4. Using transition markers is not important in writing "cause-effect" paragraphs.
5. Using graphic organizers can help in writing "cause-effect paragraphs".

Question Two:

Choose the suitable word from (a, b, c and d) to form coherent paragraph:

Despite the difficulty of riding a bicycle if you live near the city center, there are many good reasons for using it. To begin with, it is environmentally friendly. Pollution is a big problem in the world and using a bicycle can certainly assist in reducing it**. (a. For this reason b. Besides c. On the other hand d. For example)**, using a bicycle every day assists us in saving money. Just think about the amount of money we expend on petrol every month! Riding a bicycle can additionally assist us keep fit. It is a magnificent exercise for the

legs and the heart as well. As a result, many people find riding bicycle the perfect pastime**.(a. What's more b. Although c. In spite of this d. Unlike)**, it is a fantastic way of relaxation. **(a. Despite b. Even though c. As a result d. However)**, it may be difficult to ride a bicycle in a city **(a. so b. but c. because d. also)** drivers hardly respect riders. **(a. Therefore b. In addition c. In contrast d. Similarly)**, it would be a useful suggestion for the government to instruct people about the importance of riding bicycle and make them modify their attitude towards it. In a nutshell, riding a bicycle is inexpensive, healthful and enjoyable. So, ride your bicycle!

Question Three:

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Many thousands of children have accidents in their houses. As a result some children die. The most common accidents are with fire and hot water. Small children often touch pots of boiling water on the stove. The pots fall over and water falls on the children and burns them. Some children like to play with fire. They enjoy striking matches or throwing things on a fire to make it burn brightly. If fire gets too big, it gets out of control. Then the house catches fire. It is very dangerous to play with matches. When a child strikes a match, the flame soon burns near his fingers. Then he drops the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way, some kinds of clothing burn very easily. Many children have been badly burned because they have stood too near to the fire and their clothing has suddenly caught fire. Although fire and hot water cause most accidents at home, many

children cut themselves with knives. Others get an electric shock. Some children are made very ill from taking their parents' medicine. Many small children have to go to hospital every year because they think a box of medicine is a box of sweets.

Choose the correct answer from (a, b and c):

1. **The main idea of the text is……..**
   a. violence and aggression of children
   b. Children die because of accidents happening at their houses
   c. Psychological habits of children.
2. **The text is organized by ……..**
   a. Descriptive organizational pattern
   b. Compare-contrast pattern
   c. cause-effect organizational pattern
3. **……………..causes most accidents in houses.**
   a. Pots of boiling water and fat
   b. Fire and hot water
   c. Fire and matches
4. **If a fire gets……………..,it doesn't get out of control.**
   a. Big
   b. Too big
   c. Small
5. **Some children like………………………………**
   a. Touching pots of boiling water
   b. Playing with matches
   c. Cooking on stoves

Unit 4

Lesson (1) Writing paragraphs using the compare-contrast organizational pattern

Definition of a compare-contrast pattern:

A compare-contrast pattern shows how two things are alike or how they are different, or both. When things are compared, their similarities are pointed out; when they are contrasted , their differences are discussed.

We often compare and contrast, whether we are aware of it or not. For example, a simple decision, such as whether to make a hamburger or a Swiss cheese sandwich for lunch, requires us to compare and contrast two choices. We may, however, choose one over the other because of how they differ. Hamburger needs cooking while a cheese sandwich can be put together quickly. If we are in a rush, we will probably choose the sandwich. If not, we may cook a hamburger.

Generally, using compare and contrast as an organizational pattern or essay writing is based on at least two logical purposes:

1- To refer to similarities or differences between two or more subjects or whatever, and

2- To convince or evaluate that one subject is better, more important, or more useful than the other.

Usually, the purpose of establishing comparison and contrast is always stated in the topic sentence of a paragraph or in the thesis sentence of an essay.

Organization of a compare and contrast paragraph:

There are two methods to organize a **compare-contrast** paragraph. One method is called **block organization**, and the other method is called **point-by-point** organization.

In **block organization method**, you introduce the paragraph by briefly comparing the two subjects. Then, you focus on the first subject and provide all the points of contrast about it. Next, you focus on the second subject and provide all of contrast about it. Finally, you "wrap it up" with a conclusion.

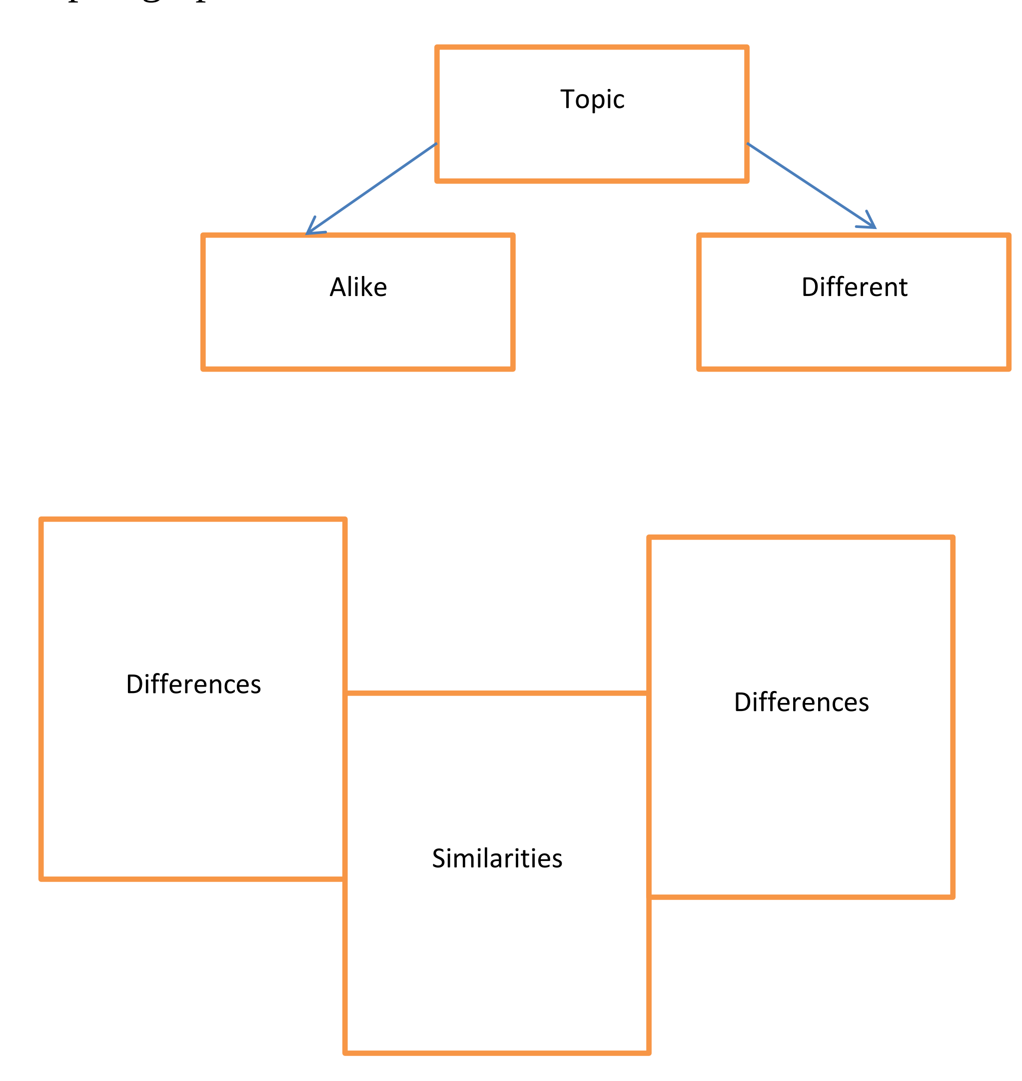
In **point-by-point organization method**, you introduce the paragraph by briefly comparing the two subjects. Then, you focus on the first quality and contrast the two subjects in that regard. Next, you focus on the second quality and contrast the two subjects in that regard. After that you focus on the third quality and contrast the two subjects in that regard…etc. Finally, you "wrap it up" with a conclusion.

Using Graphic Organizers to develop a compare-contrast paragraph:

Graphic organizers are visual tools used in writing as a planning tool. Jiang & Grabe (2007), state that using graphic organizers assist students in writing and organizing their writing with strong and

coherent ideas. Compare-contrast pattern has its own graphic organizer to help develop writing compare-contrast paragraphs.

Examples of graphic organizers used in writing a compare-contrast paragraph:



Models of "Compare-Contrast Paragraphs"

Read the following two paragraphs then decide which methods of organization have been used in composing them.

1- Cell Phones and Regular Phones

Although cell phones regular phones have the same purpose and they both work the same, they have many differences as well. They both have to be charged in order to keep the battery full and the phone working. You can use both to make and receive a call. They also both ring to tell you that you have an incoming call. However, there are differences between them. A cell phone can be programmed for special rings. Cell phones are small in appearance. A cell phone has to have at least six service bars in order to talk and the battery has to have a charge before it will work. The battery needs to charge for about an hour but it depends on what kind of charger you use. The charger that comes with the cell phone doesn't take as long to charge the phone as chargers purchased over the counter. A hard wired phone, one that has to be installed through wiring within your home, has only one ring tone. Hard wired phones are big in appearance. Hard wired phones can be used anywhere in your home and are maintained by telephone servicemen. Some of hard wired phones are cordless; this means they can be used throughout the home and even in the yard. You can't take your hard wired phone with you in your vehicle because service is limited to just a short range. A cordless phone has to be returned to its based periodically to be recharged. Whether you

cell phones or regular phones, what is mostly important is that you can communicate with others.

Answer: This paragraph is organized by block organization method.

2- Types of hot drink cups

Hot drinks, such as coffee and tea, usually are served in types of cups. Although these types of cups serve the same purpose and are similar, there are some differences between them. For example, china cups and paper cups from a coffee bar both will hold your hot beverage without any problems. However, there are differences. Fine china cups often works of art, featuring beautiful designs and colors. Paper cups, however, are plain, undecorated cups; they are just intended to do a job. China cups are valuable, worth a significant amount of money. On the other hand, paper cups are worth only a few cents each. China cups often have sentimental value as well, as many are keepsakes, handed down from generation to generation. But, paper cups are worth only a few pennies, and we usually throw them away or recycle them when we are done using them. Whether we use fine china or paper for our morning drinks, for many of us, the quality of the beverage inside them is more important than the quality of the cup itself.

Answer: This paragraph is organized by point-by point organization method

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise (1)

Complete the following sentences:

1- A compare paragraph shows…………………………………

2- A contrast paragraph shows………………………………….

3-The purposes of "compare-contrast" paragraph are……………..

4-Usually, the purpose of comparison and contrast is always stated in the ………………………of a paragraph.

5-The two methods of compare-contrast paragraph are………….. and ………………..

Exercise (2):

Each of the following topics could be suitable for comparison and contrast paragraph writing. Write effective topic sentences with these topics in the spaces provided. The first one is done as an example.

1-

Topic: Single life and married life.

Topic sentence: Single life and married life are different in some aspects.

2-

Topic: Two occupations; Doctors and teachers

Topic sentence: …………………………………………………..

3-

Topic: Differences between a paragraph and an essay.

Topic sentence: ………………………………………………..

Exercise (3):

Read the following two paragraphs. Consider their organization, decide which is based on the "point-by-point pattern" and which is based on the "block pattern".

Paragraph 1:

A good instructor and a bad instructor differ remarkably in their teaching ability and conduct. A good instructor knows his subject thoroughly, and is able to pass on his knowledge to his students clearly. Unlike a good instructor, a bad instructor, even though he knows his subject well, is unable to communicate his knowledge to his students at all. In addition, a good instructor really cares about students' learning problems. He always spends time beyond office hours, listening to students' questions and complaints. Moreover, he is willing to clarify what the students do not understand, and never embarrasses his students. On the contrary, a bad instructor does not care about his students' learning problems. He is always busy off-campus, spending time in personal consultation with private students. When students ask for help, he always patronizes his students. Also he always cancels his lectures and disappears, leaving the students feeling bored and inferior.

This paragraph is organized by …………………………….. method

Paragraph 2:

The difference between good students and poor students can easily be seen in their study techniques. A good student always plans his study techniques. A good student always plans his study time long

before the examination. In this way, he can have enough time to look over all the lessons and ask about something that he does not understand. Also, a good student always finds a quiet place to read so that there will be no distractions while reading. In contrast, a bad student leaves everything unread until the night before the examination. So he is unable to cover all the things in the text book, and has no time to check on what he does not know. In addition, a bad student likes to study in a place which is noisy with the TV or radio blaring, or children playing. By doing so, he cannot concentrate on what he is reading.

This paragraph is organized ……………………………….. method.

Unit 4

Lesson (2): Coherence in compare-contrast paragraphs

By the end of this lesson, students are expected to be able to:

1. Identify the elements of coherence in a compare-contrast paragraph.
2. Write coherent compare-contrast paragraphs.

How to achieve coherence in a compare-contrast paragraph?

Coherence in compare-contrast paragraph can be achieved by:

A. Arranging all details (support sentences) in a clear logical order.
B. Using transitional markers.

To achieve coherence in a compare-contrast paragraph you should follow a specific organizational method whether a block

method or a point by point method. Then arrange all details (support sentences) in a clear logical order.

Another method to achieve coherence in a compare-contrast paragraph is to use transitional markers or expressions to show clear relationships among sentences. The transitional markers and expressions which can be utilized in writing compare-contrast paragraphs are:

a. **Transitional expressions used in comparison:**

"In the same way", "like", "as well as", "both" , "similarly", "each of", "similar to", "just as", "so do…".

b. **Subordinating conjunctions used as transitions showing contrast:**

"On the other hand", "even though", "although", "whereas", "unlike", "while", "nevertheless", "however", "in contrast", "by contrast", "but", "yet".

Models of Coherent compare-contrast paragraphs

1- The cedar waxing bird and the cardinal bird

The cedar waxing and the cardinal are two popular birds and have similarities. Both have crests on their heads. Both are popular at birdfeeders. However, they have some differences. The first difference is in color. The male waxing is brown while the cardinal is a bright red. Another difference is in place of living. The cedar waxing often migrates from place to place. On the other hand, the cardinal stays in one place year after year.

2- Arizona state and Rhode Island State

Even though Arizona and Rhode Island are both states of the United States and have things in Common, they are different in many ways. For example, they have many populations. Both have distinguished places and natures. However, there are differences between them. The physical size of each state is different. Arizona is large, having an area of 114.000 square miles, whereas Rhode Island is only about a tenth the size, having an area of only 1.214 square miles. Another difference is in the size of the population of each state. Arizona has about four million people living in it, but Rhode Island has less than one million. The two states also differ in the kinds of natural environments that each has. For example, Arizona is a very dry state, consisting of large desert areas that do not receive much rainfall every year. However, Rhode Island is located in a temperature zone and receives an average of 44 inches of rain per year. In addition, while Arizona is a landlocked state and thus has no seashore, Rhode Island lies on the Atlantic Ocean and does have a significant coastline.

3- My brother and I

Although my brother and I are similar in many things, we have plenty of differences. For instance, we have the same height and weight. My brother and I both have the same values, beliefs, and traditions. We have friends. However, there are differences between us. Andrew is fourteen years old, and he is in the ninth grade. He takes more of a relaxed attitude toward his schooling. Andrew is fond of many sports. He is quick tempered and is not outgoing. That's why he

has not many friends. He always shouts at me and our parents. His relationship with neighbors is not ok. On the other hand, I am eighteen years old, and a freshman in college. I love my quiet time, for example reading magazines, watching TV, or just taking a little nap. I try to stay focused on school, doing all my homework before anything else. I do not really like to play sports, but rather cheer for them. I am even-tempered and so sociable. Thus, I have a lot of friends. I always respect my parents and don't bother them all . My relationship with neighbors is impressive and amazing and our neighbors like and respect me. Despite these differences, my brother and I are close friends and like each other.

Assignment:

Write a coherent compare-contrast paragraph about:

Computers vs. mobile phones

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise (1):

Direction: The following paragraph is not coherent because it lacks appropriate transition markers and pronouns. Fill the blanks with transition markers and pronouns.

Living in the city has pros and cons. ……..(1)…….., as for work there are many jobs in the city and you can find a job easily. …..(2)….., you can enjoy……(3)…..free time and have fun in the city. There are a lot of means of entertainment …..(4)……cafes, malls, etc. Children can enjoy ……(5)….. in the funfairs and zoos. As for transport, there are different means of transport. There are many buses, trains and some cities have underground trains. …..(6)….., the urban life has a lot of differences. The city is very noisy and you can't enjoy peaceful life. Everybody in the city is in a hurry and life is stressful. …..(7)….., the traffic is so heavy and slow and…..(8)…… may take hours to get to your work. Pollution is a big problem in the city.

Exercise (2):

Direction: The following two paragraphs are not coherent because they lack appropriate transition markers. Fill in the blanks with the transition markers given.

Transition markers: "unlike, on the contrary, for example, in the same way, but, in contrast, because, similarly, therefore".

Paragraph 1:

Money and power have equal importance to man in some aspects. ….(1)……, in day-to-day life, money can be used to purchase whatever he wants. ….(2)…., power can bring him whatever he requires through those falling under this power. …..(3)……, power leads him to wealth. A big man, ….(4)…., has to possess both money and power. This is supported by the Buddha's saying " a powerful person without wealth is destined to downfall".

Paragraph 2:

Democratic government and communist government are different in their treatment of people. Democratic government believes that people are supreme and the government is their servant. ….(1)…democratic government, communist, government is supreme and people are its servants. Democratic government guarantees its people the right to choose their leader. The two-party system insures them a choice. …..(2)….., control of the communist government rests in the hands of a small group of leaders. Voting is only a force…..(3)…there is only one party –the communist party-and any citizen who dares to oppose the ruling group will receive harsh

treatment. Democratic government guarantees people complete freedom to worship as they please, …..(4)…..communist government discourages religion and religious worship. Democratic government gives everyone freedom of speech . People can say exactly what they think, even to the point of criticizing their government. ……(5)……, freedom of speech does not exist under communist government. People living in constant fear their government are afraid to express any view contrary to those of leaders.

Unit 4

Lesson (3): Reading Texts organized by compare-contrast Organizational pattern

Activity (1): Read and Answer:

Some people think that living in a city has many advantages. First of all, it is often easier to find work, and there's usually a choice of public transport. Therefore, you don't need to own a car. What's more, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. For example, you can eat in nice restaurants; go to museums, theatre and concerts. City life is full of lively activities and varieties and you never feel bored.

Despite this, other people mention that life in a city has some disadvantages. For one thing, you might have a job, but it isn't well-paid, you will not be able to afford many of the things that are there to do, also city life is often costly. Besides, public transport is usually swarmed hard filthy particularly in the rush hour. Last of all, despite the fact that it is swarmed, it is still conceivable to feel desolate in a city. I believe that city life can especially appeal to young people, who like the excitement of the city and wouldn't mind living with the commotion and contamination.

1- **What is the writer's purpose of the text?**

   Answer: Highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city.

2- **Write an appropriate title to the texts?**

   Answer: The advantages and disadvantages of living in a city.

3- **Mention two disadvantages of living in a city.**

Answer:

1- Some jobs are not well-paid
2- Public transport is usually swarmed hard filthy particularly in the rush hour.

Activity (2): Read and Answer:

Some people think living in countryside has many advantages. First, life is simple and cheap. You will be able to afford many of the things that are there to do. Second, public transport is rarely crowded. You can get the transportation anytime. Finally, you cannot feel lonely. People in the countryside are warm, friendly and helpful. Almost all people know each other and always cooperate together in prosperity and adversity.

Despite this, other people say that countryside life has many disadvantages. It is often difficult to find work. What's more, there are many interesting things to do and places to see. There are very few hospitals to treat. You will be in danger if you have serious disease at night and you don’t find a hospital to treat. I believe that countryside life can be suitable to people who like calmness, simple life and can find substitution to the hospital.

1- What is the writer's purpose of the text?

Answer: The writer tried to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside.

2- Mention two of the disadvantages of living in the countryside.

Answer:

1- It is often difficult to find work.

2- There are very few hospitals to treat.

3-The word "substitution" in line the last line means:

a. Transition b. **replacement** c. transformation d. alteration

Lesson Evaluation

Read the following text and then answer the questions below:

People may be divided into two types: winners and losers. Because our families and friends have a great influence on us as we grow, we are born helpless and dependent on our environment. Winners are able to change their own lives. They don't blame others for their mistakes. They do their own thinking, they listen to others, evaluate what they say, and then they make up their minds. Although they may fail at times, yet keep having self-confidence. Winners overcome their bad experiences. They enjoy work, play, food and the world of nature. They freely enjoy themselves but they can postpone enjoyment if duty calls.

Losers, on the other hand never learn to take responsibility for their own lives. There are many causes why people can become losers: disease, poor nutrition, cruelty, unhappy relationships and bad experiences. These can interfere with the normal progress towards becoming a winner. But whereas winners fight these situations, losers hang on to them, and use them as excuses. Losers usually feel anxious, unhappy and bored. They are afraid to try new things and often repeat their own mistakes again and again. Losers spend their lives waiting for something **miraculous** to happen to save them from their problems with their lives but never try to change.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What is the main idea of the text?

....

2- How is this text organized?

…………………………………………………………………….

3- What does the underlined word (these) refer to?

…………………………………………………………………….

4- Find in the text words which mean:

a. To put off until a later time……. b. to attempt …….

B) Choose the correct answer:

1- When winners fail at times, they………

a. are afraid to try new things.

b. never keep their self-confidence

c. spend their time waiting

d. never repeat their own mistakes.

2- Losers are people who ……..

a. Blame others for their mistakes.

b. Overcome their bad experiences

c. Learn to take responsibility

d. Try to change

3- The word " miraculous" means all the following EXEPT:

a. Amazing b. incredible c. ordinary d. astonishing

Unit (4) Evaluation

Question One:

Evaluate the following statements as true or false:

1. A 'Compare-contrast' pattern shows how two things are alike or how they are different, or both.
2. In 'Point-by-point' organization method you introduce the paragraph by briefly comparing the two subjects. Then, you focus on the first subject and provide all the points of contrast about it.
3. The purpose of establishing comparison and contrast is always stated in the concluding sentence in a paragraph .
4. Using graphic organizers can help in writing 'compare-contrast' paragraphs.

Question Two:

A. **Read the text and choose the correct linking word from the brackets with the correct linking word:**

There are a number of arguments against the restrictions on mobile phones in places where they might irritate other people. To begin with, it's really difficult to stop people bringing their mobile phones into public places, and **(although-therefore)**, it would not be possible to <u>compel</u> any restriction. Some people would see this as a violation of their rights, **(whereas- unless)** other people would say they need them in case of emergency.

And **(In spite of- whether)**they are asked to switch their mobile phones off, some people persist in leaving them on, or simply neglect to make them silent. Perhaps the most important point is that, **(unless- In spite of)** all the disadvantages, many people these days simply feel that they cannot live without their mobile. It appears to me that restrictions on mobile phones would be **(unless- because)** people would always find a way round any embargo.

Despite this, people should not be encouraged to use mobiles in places such as restaurants **(because- unlike)** it is definitely important. People should be made aware that it's very impolite to use them at certain times. **(whether-however)** there will always be someone who thinks their call is much more important than other people's peace and quiet!

B. According to your comprehension of the previous text, choose the best answer from (a, b and c)

1. Mobile phones…..

a. May irritate other people.
b. Should by used anywhere
c. Are important than other people's peace and quiet.

2. The closest meaning to the word "compel" is……

a. compete
b. force
c. confess

3. The word "persist" is equal to…..

a. insist

b. continue

c. convince

4. The word "restrictions" equals to the following EXCEPT…..

a. Limitations
b. Constraints
c. applications

Unit 5

Essay writing

Lesson 1: The Structure of a Five Paragraph Essay

Introduction:

In the previous units you have learned the construction of well written paragraphs. You have also known how to compose different kinds of paragraphs. Now, it is time to learn how to compose a well-written essay.

The Five Paragraph Essay

The following standardized, five paragraph structures consists of:

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Paragraph 2: Body 1

Paragraph 3: Body 2

Paragraph 4: Body 3

Paragraph 5: Conclusion

Though it may seem formulaic – and, well, it is - the idea behind this structure is to make it easier for the reader to navigate the ideas put forth in an essay. You see, if your essay has the same structure as every other one, any reader should be able to quickly and easily find the information most relevant to them.

The Introduction

The purpose of the introduction is to present your position (this is also known as the "thesis" or "argument") on the issue at hand but

effective introductory paragraphs are so much more than that. Before you even get to this thesis statement, for example, the essay should begin with a "hook" that grabs the reader’s attention and makes them want to read on. Examples of effective hooks surprising statistics ("three out of four doctors report that…").

Only then, with the reader’s attention "hooked," should you move on to the thesis. The thesis should be a clear, one-sentence explanation of your position that leaves no doubt in the reader’s mind about which side you are on from the beginning of your essay.

Following the thesis, you should provide a mini-outline which previews the examples you will use to support your thesis in the rest of the essay. Not only does this tell the reader what to expect in the paragraphs to come but it also gives them a clearer understanding of what the essay is about.

Finally, designing the last sentence in this way has the added benefit of seamlessly moving the reader to the first paragraph of the body of the paper. In this way we can see that the basic introduction does not need to be much more than three or four sentences in length. If yours is much longer you might want to consider editing it down a bit!

Here, by way of example, is an introductory paragraph to an essay in response to the following question:

"Do we learn more from finding out that we have made mistakes or from our successful actions?"

"No man is an island" and, as such, he is constantly shaped and influenced by his experiences. People learn by doing and, accordingly, learn considerably more from their mistakes than their success. For proof of this, consider examples from both science and everyday experience.

DO - Pay Attention to Your Introductory Paragraph

Because this is the first paragraph of your essay it is your opportunity to give the reader the best first impression possible. **The introductory paragraph not only gives the reader an idea of what you will talk about but also shows them how you will talk about it**. Put a disproportionate amount of effort into this – more than the 20% a simple calculation would suggest – and you will be rewarded accordingly.

DO NOT - Use Passive Voice or I/My

Active voice, wherein the subjects direct actions rather than let the actions "happen to" them – "he scored a 97%" instead of "he was given a 97%" – is a much more powerful and attention-grabbing way to write. At the same time, unless it is a personal narrative, avoid personal pronouns like I, My, or Me. Try instead to be more general and you will have your reader hooked.

The Body Paragraphs

The middle paragraphs of the essay are collectively known as the body paragraphs and, as alluded to above, **the main purpose of a**

body paragraph is to spell out in detail the examples that support your thesis.

For the first body paragraph you should use your strongest argument or most significant example unless some other more obvious beginning point (as in the case of chronological explanations) is required. The first sentence of this paragraph should be the topic sentence of the paragraph that directly relates to the examples listed in the mini-outline of introductory paragraph.

A one sentence body paragraph that simply cites the example of "George Washington" or "LeBron James" is not enough, however. No, following this an effective essay will follow up on this topic sentence by explaining to the reader, in detail, who or what an example is and, more importantly, why that example is relevant.

Even the most famous examples need context. For example, George Washington’s life was extremely complex – by using him as an example, do you intend to refer to his honesty, bravery, or maybe even his wooden teeth? The reader needs to know this and it is your job as the writer to paint the appropriate picture for them. To do this, it is a good idea to provide the reader with five or six relevant facts about the life (in general) or event (in particular) you believe most clearly illustrates your point.

Having done that, you then need to explain exactly why this example proves your thesis. The importance of this step cannot be understated (although it clearly can be underlined); this is, after all,

the whole reason you are providing the example in the first place. **Seal the deal by directly stating why this example is relevant.**

Here is an example of a body paragraph to continue the essay begun above:

Take, by way of example, *Thomas Edison. The famed American inventor rose to prominence in the late 19th century because of his successes, yes, but even he felt that these successes were the result of his many failures. He did not succeed in his work on one of his most famous inventions, the light bulb, on his first try nor even on his hundred and first try. In fact, it took him more than 1,000 attempts to make the first incandescent bulb but, along the way, he learned quite a deal. As he himself said, "I did not fail a thousand times but instead succeeded in finding a thousand ways it would not work." Thus Edison demonstrated both in thought and action how instructive mistakes can be.*

DO: Tie Things Together

The first sentence – the topic sentence - of your body paragraphs needs to have a lot individual pieces to be truly effective. Not only should it open with a transition that signals the change from one idea to the next but also it should (ideally) also have a common thread which ties all of the body paragraphs together. For example, if you used "first" in the first body paragraph then you should use "secondly" in the second or "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" accordingly.

DO NOT: Be Too General

Examples should be relevant to the thesis and so should the explanatory details you provide for them. It can be hard to summarize the full richness of a given example in just a few lines so make them count. If you are trying to explain why George Washington is a great example of a strong leader, for instance, his childhood adventure with the cherry tree (though interesting in another essay) should probably be skipped over.

A Word on Transitions

You may have noticed that, though the above paragraph aligns pretty closely with the provided outline, there is one large exception: the first few words. These words are example of a transitional phrase – others include "furthermore," "moreover," but also "by contrast" and "on the other hand" – and are the hallmark of good writing.

Transitional phrases are useful for showing the reader where one section ends and another begins. It may be helpful to see them as the written equivalent of the kinds of spoken cues used in formal speeches that signal the end of one set of ideas and the beginning of another. In essence, they lead the reader from one section of the paragraph of another.

To further illustrate this, consider the second body paragraph of our example essay:

In a similar way, we are all like Edison in our own way. Whenever we learn a new skill - be it riding a bike, driving a car, or

cooking a cake - we learn from our mistakes. Few, if any, are ready to go from training wheels to a marathon in a single day but these early experiences (these so-called mistakes) can help us improve our performance over time. You cannot make a cake without breaking a few eggs and, likewise, we learn by doing and doing inevitably means making mistakes.

Hopefully this example not only provides another example of an effective body paragraph but also illustrates how transitional phrases can be used to distinguish between them.

The Conclusion

Although the conclusion paragraph comes at the end of your essay it should not be seen as an afterthought. As the final paragraph is represents your last chance to make your case and, as such, should follow an extremely rigid format.

One way to think of the conclusion is, paradoxically, as a second introduction because it does in fact contain many of the same features. While it does not need to be too long – four well-crafted sentences should be enough – it can make or break and essay.

Effective conclusions open with a concluding transition ("in conclusion," "in the end," etc.) and an allusion to the "hook" used in the introductory paragraph. After that you should immediately provide a restatement of your thesis statement.

This should be the fourth or fifth time you have repeated your thesis so while you should use a variety of word choice in the body paragraphs it is an acceptable idea to use some (but not all) of the

original language you used in the introduction. This echoing effect not only reinforces your argument but also ties it nicely to the second key element of the conclusion: a brief (two or three words is enough) review of the three main points from the body of the paper.

Having done all of that, the final element – and final sentence in your essay – should be a "global statement" or "call to action" that gives the reader signals that the discussion has come to an end.

In the end, then, one thing is clear: mistakes do far more to help us learn and improve than successes. As examples from both science and everyday experience can attest, if we treat each mistake not as a misstep but as a learning experience the possibilities for self-improvement are limitless.

DO: Be Powerful

The conclusion paragraph can be a difficult paragraph to write effectively but, as it is your last chance to convince or otherwise impress the reader, it is worth investing some time in. Take this opportunity to restate your thesis with confidence; if you present your argument as "obvious" then the reader might just do the same.

DO NOT: Copy the First Paragraph

Although you can reuse the same key words in the conclusion as you did in the introduction, try not to copy whole phrases word for word. Instead, try to use this last paragraph to really show your skills as a writer by being as artful in your rephrasing as possible.

Taken together, then, the overall structure of a five paragraph essay should look something like this:

Introduction Paragraph

- An attention-grabbing "hook"
- A thesis statement
- A preview of the three subtopics you will discuss in the body paragraphs.

First Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the first subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Second Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the second subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Third Body Paragraph

- Topic sentence which states the third subtopic and opens with a transition
- Supporting details or examples
- An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

Concluding Paragraph

- Concluding Transition, Reverse "hook," and restatement of thesis.

- Rephrasing main topic and subtopics.
- Global statement or call to action.

A Model of an Essay

The essay below demonstrates the principles of writing a basic essay. The different parts of the essay have been labeled. The thesis statement is in bold, the topic sentences are in italics, and each main point is underlined. When you write your own essay, of course, you will not need to mark these parts of the essay unless your teacher has asked you to do so. They are marked here just so that you can more easily identify them.

A dog is man's best friend." That common saying may contain some truth, but dogs are not the only animal friend whose companionship people enjoy. For many people, a cat is their best friend. **Despite what dog lovers may believe, cats make excellent house pets as they are good companions, they are civilized members of the household, and they are easy to care for.**

In the first place, people enjoy the companionship of cats. Many cats are affectionate. They will snuggle up and ask to be petted, or scratched under the chin. Who can resist a purring cat? If they're not feeling affectionate, cats are generally quite playful. They love to chase balls and feathers, or just about anything dangling from a string. They especially enjoy playing when their owners are participating in the game. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be trained. Using rewards and punishments, just like with a dog, a cat can be trained to avoid unwanted behavior or perform tricks. Cats will even fetch!

In the second place, cats are civilized members of the household. Unlike dogs, cats do not bark or make other loud noises. Most cats don't even meow very often. They generally lead a quiet existence. Cats also don't often have "accidents." Mother cats train their kittens to use the litter box, and most cats will use it without fail from that time on. Even stray cats usually understand the concept when shown the box and will use it regularly. Cats do have claws, and owners must make provision for this. A tall scratching post in a favorite cat area of the house will often keep the cat content to leave the furniture alone. As a last resort, of course, cats can be declawed.

Lastly, one of the most attractive features of cats as house pets is their ease of care. Cats do not have to be walked. They get plenty of exercise in the house as they play, and they do their business in the litter box. Cleaning a litter box is a quick, painless procedure. Cats also take care of their own grooming. Bathing a cat is almost never necessary because under ordinary circumstances cats clean themselves. Cats are more particular about personal cleanliness than people are. In addition, cats can be left home alone for a few hours without fear. Unlike some pets, most cats will not destroy the furnishings when left alone. They are content to go about their usual activities until their owners return.

Cats are low maintenance, civilized companions. People who have small living quarters or less time for pet care should appreciate these characteristics of cats. However, many people who have plenty

of space and time still choose to have a cat because they love the cat personality. In many ways, cats are the ideal house pet.

Assignment:

Write an essay about one of the following topics:

1. Plastic Surgery better and cheaper than ever
2. The Internet as a most information source.

Lesson Evaluation

Exercise I:

Complete the following:

1. The function of the introductory paragraph is …………..
2. The main purpose of the body paragraph is to…………
3. Transitional phrases are useful because………………...

Exercise II: Read and Answer

1. Underline the main points that were mentioned in the text
2. Write down the merits and demerits of Animal Cloning.
3. Write down the transition words that were mentioned in the passage.
4. This essay can be considered a/an ………..essay.

Animal Cloning

Benefits & Concerns

Animal cloning is the technique of creating an exact genetic copy of an animal from a single cell. It has previously been used to create copies of, for example, sheep, cows and cats. While animal cloning is an amazing and powerful technology with possible benefits to science humanity, many people are voicing concerns about the ethics and wisdom of this scientific innovation.

On the surface, animal cloning simply seems to be the "copying" of an animal, and it is difficult to see the benefits. However, the potential benefits of animal cloning are many. Cloned animals can be

used in the production of certain drugs to treat human illnesses. Through cloning, scientists can modify animal organs, such as heart valves, so that they can be safely transplanted into the human body. Cloning could also be very useful in the saving of endangered species. Two types of Asian cattle, the gaur and the banteng, have been helped in this way. Furthermore, cloning can be used to produce naturally, such as mules.

Those who argue against cloning warn of its dangers. Organs transplanted from animals to humans are not always safe, and there is a risk of disease. Additionally, for every animal that is successfully cloned, there are frequently a number of others produced that are not healthy enough to live, and cloned animals themselves can be weaker than those from normal reproduction. When it comes to saving endangered animals, critics argue that cloning is too expensive and takes the attention and resources way from the real problem – the destruction of animal habitat.

In conclusion, it seems clear that the difference between the two sides the animal cloning issue will not easily to agreement. But, as scientific progress presents us with new technologies such as animal cloning, it is important to discuss their benefits and voice our concerns about their use.

Lesson 2

Types of Essay Writing

Types of Essay Writing:

There are 10 basic types of essay that are widespread in the world of academic writing. They are:

1. **Definition Essay** As the name suggests, a definition type of essay defines different things, ideas, and perceptions.
2. **Narrative Essay** A narrative essay is a narration like a short story. It is, however, different from a short story in that it is written in an essay format.
3. **Descriptive Essay** A descriptive essay describes something to make readers feel, smell, see, taste, or hear what is described.
4. **Expository Essay** An expository essay exposes things in detail to make readers understand without any complications.
5. **Persuasive Essay** A persuasive essay is meant to convince the target audience to do something or not do something.
6. **Argumentative Essay** An argumentative essay is meant to present arguments in the favor of something. It has an additional fourth body paragraph that is meant to present opposite arguments.
7. **Comparison and Contrast Essay**A comparison and contrast essay makes either a comparison, a contrast, or both between two different or similar things.
8. **Cause and Effect Essay** A cause and effect essay makes readers understand the cause of things, and their effects on other things.

9. **Critical Essay** A critical essay is written on literary pieces to evaluate them on the basis of their merits or demerits.
10. **Process Essay** A process essay outlines a process of making or breaking or doing something that readers understand fully and are able to do it after reading it.

This lesson will mainly focus on types; the "descriptive "and the "compare-contrast" essay writing.

<u>1-An Example of a Descriptive Essay:</u>

Moving North Became the Dream Come True

As a child, I always enjoyed spending time up north at our cabin. It was a place where you could go and get away from the busy life in the city and enjoy doing things that you might not be able to do back home. While we didn't get to go there as often as I would have liked, we always tried to go at least a couple of times during the summer when my grandfather would get his vacation from work. There was so much to do and see up north. Even though things have changed now, I won't forget all of the memories that I have from when I was a child.

Every morning I awoke to the sounds of cars rushing down the street in an attempt to make it to work on time. The hustle and bustle of city life was all around me. No one ever took the time to sit back, relax and just enjoy the outdoors. Most of the time that was because it is hard to relax and enjoy the outdoors when everything is so loud all around you. Going up north made everything different.

At night, it was so quiet you could have literally heard a pin drop. The animals rustled through the leaves as they gathered food or

chased each other up a tree. It was a sight that was far unlike anything I could have ever imagined back home. With it being so calm and serene, you could sit outside in your camping chair for hours just listening and watching nature in its truest form.

Living in the city means dealing with the pollution from cars, factories and anything else that might be coming through the area. Thousands of people hit the streets every day to get to work. The air was thicker. When you went outside to take in a breath of fresh air, you smelled smog, sewage and any number of other contaminants. It was a foul smell that you didn’t want to breathe in, but you got used to it after living in it for so long.

The first time we went up north I noticed a difference in the way the air smelled. I took in a deep breath of air and noticed how clean it smelled. I couldn’t help myself. I wanted to breathe in more and more to keep taking it all in. How could the air possibly smell this good? I felt my lungs clearing from all the contaminants and stale air back home. I never wanted to let go of this feeling of freshness.

Back home, you didn’t really walk places much. The environment wasn’t exactly the safest for anyone to walk the streets. Up north, things were different. We walked everywhere we went and took in everything around us along the way. I got to enjoy being a kid and playing outside or walking down the street to the local store. The stress of the world back home was gone. I didn’t worry that some crazy person was hiding in the woods waiting to attack because I

knew that wasn't the way things were up north. I felt safe and at peace.

Even though I can't relieve the memories I have of being in our cabin today, I did make the decision to move up north and raise my family here. Now, they get to enjoy the fresh air, relaxed atmosphere and laid-back setting that is normal for people living up north. Those experiences as a child opened my eyes to something far better beyond the city that I get to cherish every day with my family.

Activity 1: Below are 10 words read them and then put them in the right column.

(Contaminants- peace - hustle- sewage- safe- smog- pollution- freshness- bustle- camping chair)

No.	Life at the North	Life at the City
1		
2		
4		
5		

Model Answer:

No.	Life at the North	Life at the City
1	Peace	Contaminants
2	Safe	Hustle
3	Freshness	Sewage
4	camping chair	Smog
5	-	Pollution
6	-	Bustle

Activity 2:

After reading the previous essay, answer the following question? How did the writer succeed in describing the environment in both the North and living in the city?

Answer: The writer succeeded in describing the life in both the North and the city as he made use of sensory images-Sensory images inform about the things that can be seen, heard, touched, smelled or tasted- when he used such words and expression in describing the life at the city *for example " hustle", "bustle". "rushing cars"* to indicate that life is very crowded and noisy. On the other hand he used such expressions to indicate that the life in the north is quite and calm *"pin drop", "the animals rustled through the leaves"*. Also, he used the following expression *" deep breath of air"* to indicate that the air at the North is pure and is not polluted in the same context he used such words *"smelled smog", "sewage" and " contaminants"* to indicate that the air in the city is much more polluted.

2.An Example of a Compare-Contrast Essay:

Large Leap

The leap from high school to college is a large one. Many students enter post-secondary education expecting the experience to be the same as the one they had while at secondary school. These students are wrong to make this assumption, and they very quickly realize just how different college is. College costs more, presents more academic challenges, and offers a more social environment than high school.

First, in terms of cost, college is more expensive than high school because of tuition, living expenses, and books. Anyone who wishes to attend college must pay fees, whereas it is free to attend high school. College tuition can start at roughly $1,500 per term and can wind up costing as much as $2,000. The government funds high schools, so high school students do not have to pay for their education. In addition to tuition, college students must also worry about the residence or rental costs for living close to the college's campus. In Toronto, rental costs for a basement apartment can range from $400 to $600 per month (not including utilities), and residence fees at most colleges work out to roughly $2,000 per term. In contrast, high school students have no living expenses because the majority of high school students live at home with their parents for free. College is also more expensive than high school when it comes to the cost of learning materials, such as textbooks. In college, students must buy textbooks for each course they take. These books are not cheap, and they often wind up costing students several hundreds of dollars once students have purchased the books for all their classes. High school students never have to worry about buying their textbooks because high schools always keep a set of books, which students use and then return at the end of the year. Not only do college students have to pay more money than high school students for their education, the college students also have much more work to do once their bills have been paid.

Second, the workload in college is more challenging than the workload in high school. College students are faced with the task of having to complete an average of three to five assignments per week, whereas high school students average only one to three assignments per week. There are more assignments in college, and they are also more challenging and can take up to eight hours to complete successfully. In contrast, high school students do not have to commit as much time and effort to their assignments and can often finish all of their homework in the same amount of time it takes a college student to complete a single assignment. In addition to the extra time that college students put into their work, students experience extra pressure because their final grades are based on each assignment. In high school, however, an assignment is worth only 5% to 20% of a student's final grade. In college, an assignment is worth 25% or as much as 50% of a student's final grade. College students are consistently placed under more academic pressure than high school students.

Third, in college, there are more activities, sports, and clubs for students to participate in than in high school. College students have both the benefits of being able to join varsity sports teams as well as being able to use any athletic facilities the college has to offer, such as gyms, pools, and weight rooms. In contrast, most high schools often offer non-varsity sports teams, but very few high schools boast athletic facilities similar to those of a college. Colleges also host social events that are unavailable in high schools. Examples of these events

are orientation week and pub nights. Furthermore, colleges offer more clubs than high schools do. High schools may have some clubs or groups that students can join; however, because high schools are smaller with fewer students, the variety of clubs is limited. Colleges are guaranteed to have a club for everyone because the population base is so large. Athletic facilities, social events, clubs and special interest groups show the college environment to be much more social than the high school environment.

On the basis of financial, academic, and social aspects, college is more costly, more academically challenging, and more socially stimulating than high school. These differences need to be taken into account by those students who are entering college from high school. If new post-secondary students are conscious of these differences, they will be more adequately prepared for the challenges that college can present.

1. Decide which technique the writer chose to write his compare-contrast essay:

1. Point-by -point method.
2. Block method.

Answer: Point by-point method.

2. Write down some transition words that were used in the previous essay:

Answer:

First, second, third- in addition to- in contrast- Not only…also- because- however- Furthermore- on the basis of.

More tips to make your essay shine

1. Planning Pays

Although it may seem like a waste of time – especially during exams where time is tight – it is almost always better to brainstorm a bit before beginning your essay. This should enable you to find the best supporting ideas – rather than simply the first ones that come to mind – and position them in your essay accordingly.

Your best supporting idea – the one that most strongly makes your case and, simultaneously, about which you have the most knowledge – should go first. Even the best-written essays can fail because of ineffectively placed arguments.

2. Aim for Variety

Sentences and vocabulary of varying complexity are one of the hallmarks of effective writing. When you are writing, try to avoid using the same words and phrases over and over again. You don’t have to be a walking thesaurus but a little variance can make the same idea sparkle.

If you are asked about "money," you could try "wealth" or "riches." At the same time, avoid beginning sentences the dull pattern of "subject + verb + direct object." Although examples of this are harder to give, consider our writing throughout this article as one big example of sentence structure variety.

3. Practice! Practice! Practice!

In the end, though, remember that good writing does not happen by accident. Although we have endeavored to explain everything that goes into effective essay writing in as clear and concise a way as possible, it is much easier in theory than it is in practice.

As a result, we recommend that you practice writing sample essays on various topics. Even if they are not masterpieces at first, a bit of regular practice will soon change that – and make you better prepared when it comes to the real thing.

Assignment: Write a compare-contrast essay about doing a research at the library with doing research on the Internet.

Lesson Evaluation

<u>Question one:</u>

Decide the type of essay writing to each of the following:

1. A type of essay that is used to is meant to convince the target audience to do something or not do something.
2. A type of essay that is used to describe something to make readers feel, smell, see, taste, or hear what is described.
3. A type of essay that is written on literary pieces to evaluate them on the basis of their merits or demerits.

<u>Question Two:</u>

Scan the article, what does the term global village mean?

The Global Village

More and more often, the term global village is used to describe the world and its people. In most villages, everyone knows everyone else and the people face the same kinds of problems. So how can the world be a village when it is home to more than six billion people? Political and technological changes in the past century have made the global village possible.

Concerning political changes, the years following World War II seemed to promise peace. In fact, in 1945, the United Nations was founded to help countries resolve disputes carefully. However, this promise was soon broken by the Cold War-distrust and tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. These two superpowers engaged in an arms race, spending huge amounts of

money on weapons. The other nations of the world were divided into two "sides", and the world was frozen in a state of hostility.

The Cold War finally ended and the political climate changed between 1989 and 1991, when the governments of the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries collapsed. The end of Cold War tension made the global village more politically possible by opening new channels of communication between nations.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHNGES Technologically, the greatest contributor to the global village is microchip-an electronic circuit on a tiny chip. The evolution of the microchip has made modern satellites and supercomputers possible.

These forms of high-tech communications allow news and ideas to travel quickly across the globe, making people more aware of their neighbors around the world in dramatic new ways. Through the Internet, we can get information from computers and carry on electric conversations with people everywhere. Through television programs transmitted by satellite, we are exposed to many cultures.

The development of the global village will almost certainly continue into the future. Not only is this probable, but the challenges that the world faces-for example, conflicts among peoples, pollution, and pollution growth –will make it necessary.

A. Read the article. Then complete the summary with information from the article.

The term *global village* implies that people around…………are connected and face………….. The global village became possible

because possible because of …………… and …………changes in the past half century. Politically, the end of …………made the global village possible by……….between nations. Technologically, the evolution of the………has made ………….and ………….possible. These new forms of communication have made people more aware of……………………..

B. Use information in the article to answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Who were the superpowers?

…………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………

2. What was the arms race?

…………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………

3. What is a microchip?

…………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………

4. What are high-tech communications?

…………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………

5. The article is considered a / an ………essay

(Argumentative - Compare/contrast - definition)

Unit Evaluation

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Do you know your Right Brain from your Left?

The human brain is divided into two sides, or hemispheres, called the right brain and the left brain. The two hemispheres work together, but each one specializes in certain ways of thinking. Each side has its own way of using information to help us think, understand, and process information.

The left side of the brain controls language. It is more verbal and logical. It names things and puts them into groups. It uses rules and likes ideas to be clear, logical, and orderly. It is best at speech, reading, writing and math. You use this side of the brain when you memorize spelling and grammar rules when you do a math problem.

The right side of the brain is more visual and creative. It specializes in using information it receives from the senses of sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste. This side of the brain likes to dream and experiment. **It** controls your appreciation of music, color, and art. You use this side when you draw a picture or listen to music.

Although we all use both sides of our brains, one side is usually stronger or dominant. Some people are more "left-brained", and others are more "right-brained". Our **dominant** side influences the kinds of jobs and hobbies we have. Politicians, artists, architects, and musicians depend on their right brains. Accountants, engineers, doctors, and lawyers usually rely on their left brains.

1. Which of the following topics are discussed in the article? Put a check mark next to those topics.

1) The side of the brain that is more Logical
2) The size of the brain that is more creative.
3) The types of people that are usually right-brained or left brained.
4) The size and weight of the human brain.
5) The part of the brain that controls muscular activity.
6) Diseases of the brain.

2. Answer the following questions by selecting the suitable number:

1) Which paragraph describes the left brain? (1-2-3-4)
2) Which paragraph explains that the human brain is divided into two sides? (1-2-3-4)
3) Which paragraph discusses the kind of people who are usually left-brained or right-brained? (1-2-3-4)
4) Which paragraph describes the right brain? (1-2-3-4)

3. Read the following statements. If a statement is true, write T on the line provided. If it is false, write F

1) The human brain has two sides.
2) Everyone is more right-brained than left brained.
3) The right side of the brain is more creative.
4) When you solve a math problem, you use your left brain.
5) Both sides of the brain specialize in the same things.
6) Artists use their right brain more than engineers do.

7) When you paint a picture, you use your left brain.

4. Read the following descriptions of four different people. Decide who you think is left-brained and who is right-brained. Write Left next to the descriptions of left-brained people and Right next to the descriptions of right-brained people.

- (Right-Left)— 1. Daneil's hobby is drawing cartoons. He loves surprises and hates the following a strict schedule. He is very sensitive and likes to find new ways of doing things.
- (Right-Left)— 2. Dr. Curley is very careful about keeping his appointments. He is always on time and does things in an orderly way. Every day, as soon as he gets home from work, he takes his dog for a walk and goes jogging for a half hour.
- (Right-Left)— 3.Debbie is a lawyer at a big law firm in New York. Her language skills are very good. She is a very logical person. She gets up, eats, and goes to sleep at the same time every day.
- (Right-Left)— 4.Ian Baker is the mayor of a small city. He is always looking for creative ways to solve the city's problems. In this spare time, he enjoys going to concerts and playing the piano.

5. The previous essay is of a …………type.

a. argumentative

b. descriptive

c. compare-contrast

6. The word 'dominant' means ………..

a. main

b. apparent

c. decisive

7.'It' in paragraph three refers to…….

a. The type of music

b. The side of the brain

c. The use of art

8. Choose the appropriate word to produce a complete sentence:

a. Artists are (creative –logical)people

b. Our brains have two (Rules-hemispheres)

c. The left side of an accountant's brain is probably (dominant-common)

d. English spelling (rules- hemispheres) are very complicated

e. (kinetic- verbal) people have good language skills.

f. Each side of the brain uses (data-information) in a different way.

g. The right side of the brain (specializes- neglects) in using knowledge it gets from the senses.

h. The lawyer gave a (logical-illegal) argument. It made sense.

i. It is difficult to (memorize-collect) all the English grammar rules.

Test Yourself

Dear students, answer the following questions:

<u>Question one:</u>

Read the following essay then answer the questions below:

Pollution is the **contamination** of the natural environment which exists around us. The natural surroundings help in the normal living and any type of pollution in our natural surroundings and ecosystem causes insecurity, health disorders and discomfort in normal living. It disorganizes the natural system and thus disturbs the nature's balance.



The pollutants or elements of pollution are foreign substances or waste materials created by the human beings and pollute the natural resources like air, water or soil etc. The chemical nature, concentration and long persistence of the pollutants continually disturbs the ecosystem for years. The pollutants can be poisonous gases, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, noise, organic compounds as well as radioactive materials.

We all know that our environment is very necessary for our healthy existence on the earth and a healthy environment depends on the good habits of human beings and the circumstances we create. Humans, animals, plants, earth and environment are indirectly connected to each other and necessary for the existence of healthy life.

However, by any means if our environment gets affected negatively, **it** will create lots of problems and many challenges in living a simple and healthy life. Our environment acts as a natural world for us and provides a protection to us from the natural **calamities**. However, if we disturb the nature's balance and contaminate the natural resources then it will definitely pose a severe threat on us.

We need to follow all the measures implemented by the government to check harmful effects of pollution. We should reduce the use of vehicles, save water, follow organic agriculture system etc to stop pollution.

Question One: (15 marks)

A. Choose the correct answer from (a, b and c)

1. The thesis statement in the previous essay is:

a. It disorganizes the natural system and thus disturbs the nature's balance.

b. Pollution is the contamination of the natural environment which exists around us.

C. The natural surroundings help in the normal living and any type of pollution in our natural surroundings and ecosystem causes insecurity.

2. The word "contamination" in line 1 equals in meaning to the word:

a. corruption

b. construction

c. consumption

3. The opposite of the word "natural" in line one is :

a. normal

b. superficial

c. unusual

4. According to the passage, any type of pollution in our natural surroundings causes:

a. environmental balance.

b. safety

c. insecurity

5. The previous essay is a...............essay

a. descriptive.

b. cause-effect

c. compare-contrast

6. Which paragraph illustrates types of pollutants?

a. Paragraph one

b. Paragraph two

c. Paragraph three

7. The word "calamities" in the fourth paragraph means:

a. nutrients

b. appetizers

c. disasters

8. According to the passage we should ……..

a. pollute the natural resources like air, water, soil etc.

b. We need to check harmful effects of pollution

c. neglect whatever affects the nature's balance.

9. The word "it" in the fourth paragraph refers to……

a. pollution

b. environment

c. nature's balance

10.Reducing the use of vehicles and following organic agriculture will certainly help in:

a. reducing pollution

b. increasing pollutants.

c. disturbing the nature's balance.

B. Read the previous essay and evaluate the following statements as true or false:

1. Any environment depends on the good habits of human beings.
2. The pollutants are substances created by the human beings and pollute the natural resources.
3. The pollutants have no effect on our ecosystem.
4. Radioactive materials are considered pollutants.
5. Distributing the nature balance has no threat on human beings.

Question Two:

Choose the correct transition word from the brackets to complete the following written speech: (10 marks)



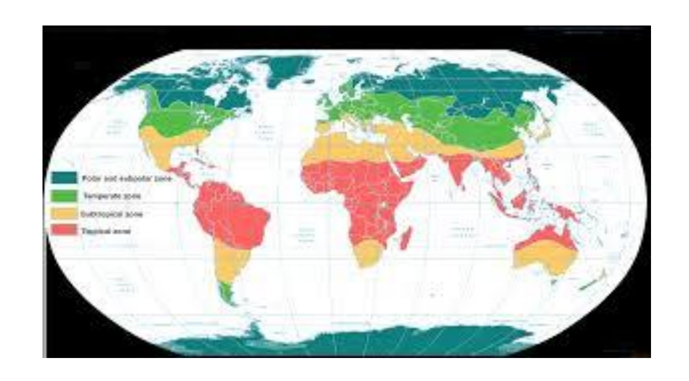
……..(1)……..,(**In addition- To begin- Furthermore)** let me thank everyone for your interest and attention as I speak on the topic of Petroleum dependency-our dependency on oil for our energy needs. There are several reasons why we should be concerned about our dependency on petroleum. ……..(2)……..**(Therefore, but, First of all)** , petroleum-based fuels contribute to both air pollution and global warming, two very serious problems today. ……..(3)…….. (**Similarly, furthermore, however)** , there is a limited supply of oil in the world; …(4**)….(To sum up, in addition, therefore),** we must be prepared to replace petroleum with other sources of energy. There are many ways in which to do this on a large scale.…(5**)…. (Nevertheless- First- In contrast)**, we must produce fuel-efficient cars; ……..(6**)……..(On the other hand- unlike- In addition)**, we must encourage the use of public transportation. Finally, tax breaks could be offered to businesses that conserve fuel. ……..(7**)……..(Similarly- however-rather than),** homeowners could be offered tax incentives for fuel conservation. It's true that cutting down on consumption is beneficial to the environment; ……..(8**)……..(First of all- Nevertheless- In contrast)** we should keep in mind that cutting down too quickly could have a

negative effect on the economy. ……..(9**)……..(To sum up- but-although)** this problem has no simple answers, …(10)… (**rather than-but- so that)** if the government, corporations, and private citizens all work together, I feel we can solve the problem.

<u>Question three</u>:

Choose the suitable word in the following <u>two</u> compositions to form coherent paragraphs

A. Composition (1) (20 marks)



Climate is a powerful force (1) **(and- that- but)** affects many aspects of our (2) **(customs- surroundings- lives)** The types of houses we (3) **(build- buy-sell),** the kinds of clothes we (4) **(see- wear-wash),** the food we eat, how (5**) (we-you- they)**spend our free time (6) **(but-and-so)** even our countries' economic (7) **(development-consumption- conduction)** are all influenced by (8) **(climate-atmosphere- temperature)** Most people probably spend (9) **(less-little-more)** time thinking about weather (10) **(that-than- though)** about climate. Although weather (11**)(and-but- except)** climate are closely related , (12) **(weather-temperature-climate)**is different from weather (13) **(Temperature-Weather-Climate)**refers to the temperature and (14) **(ratio-amount-percent)** of rain , wind, sun (15)

(and- but- except)snow during a specific time. (16) **(For- From- On)** the other hand, climate refers (17) **(for- to- with)** the typical weather patterns of an (18) **(era- area- amount)** over many years. So, (19) **(climate- weather-temperature)**.is a long view of (20) **(climate-weather-temperature).**

B. Composition (2) **(20 marks)**



Sociology is the term used to **(1) (act- describe- illustrate)** the specific study of human **(2) (activity-being-society)** Other fields of study, **(3) (such as-unlike-in contrast)** philosophy and psychology, examine the **(4) (activities-behaviors-lives)** of individuals. Sociologists, however, **(5)** (**describe-study-write)** the groups formed by human **(6) (species-beings-behaviors),** the nature of these groups, **(7) (but-so-and).** the way people behave within **(8) (time-groups-parts)**There are therefore two **(9) (main- branches- in vain)** starting points in the study **(10) (with-of-for)** human behavior: the individual and the **(11) (group-friends-family)**. The concept of the group is **(12)** (**likewise-similarly-perhaps)** harder to grasp than **(13) (which-that-**

these)of the individual. There are**(14) (a lot-some-so)** many different kinds of **(15)(families-groups-behaviors).**: the family, the school, the football team, the **(16)(village-space-location)**and so on. The individual, **(17) (For-from-On)** the other hand, is easier **(18)(for-to-so)** imagine, as we are used to looking at the personal **(19) (desires-habits-customs)**, motives; actions achievements **(20) (from-with-of)** individual people.

<u>Question Four:</u>

Read the following composition and answer the questions below. (10 marks)

Last month I took a giant step and finally moved to a new apartment. I had been sharing a two-bedroom apartment for two years with a friend who I'd known since childhood and decided that it was time to have my own place. In the beginning, I was a little scared because I would be assuming a great deal of financial responsibility. I was also a little concerned about feeling lonely, but I knew it was important to have the experience of being ***totally on my own****.*



The first thing I wanted to do before making a final decision was to ***talk things over*** *with my roommate. We had first moved together because neither of us could afford……….*

I looked at many apartments before making up my mind. I finally found one that I liked- an ***affordable*** *one-bedroom in very good shape, with a lot of light. The apartment is………*

My apartment now is beginning to look like a home. I've been looking at a lot of interior design websites, and finally I've managed to decorate my apartment.

Looking back, I ***definitely*** *think that I made the right decision. I feel really good about having a place I can call my own. I feel more independent and responsible. Sometimes I still feel a little lonely, but for the most of the part, I enjoy the* ***privacy****.*

1. The thesis statement is……

a. Last month I took a giant step and finally moved to a new apartment.

b. I had been sharing a two-bedroom apartment for two years with a friend

c. I was a little scared because I would be assuming a great deal of financial responsibility.

2. The expression "Totally on my own" means to be…

a. independent

b. dependent

c. reluctant.

3. **The opposite of the word "affordable "is………**

a. reasonable.

b. expensive

c. rational

4. The word "definitely" is closest in meaning to the word…..

a. doubtfully

b. hesitantly

c. certainly

5. The expression of "talk things over" means …..

a. to neglect

b. to convince

c. to escape

6. In the third paragraph the missing part will be ….

a. afford money

b. afford equipment

c. afford stuff

7. In the fourth paragraph the missing part*" my apartment is….."* will be …..

a. inappropriate.

b. suitable

c. inadequate

8. The word "privacy" is closest in meaning to the word….

a. confidentiality

b. loyalty

c. welfare

9. The writer decided to search for another apartment because ….

a. her roommate annoyed her.

b. she wants to have privacy .

c. the old apartment is too missy.

10. The writer managed to decorate her apartment with the help of …..

a. interior design websites

b. searching on magazines

c. her roommate

Glossary

Argumentative Essay: an argumentative essay is meant to present arguments in the favor of something. It has an additional fourth body paragraph that is meant to present opposite arguments.

Block organization method: it is one of the methods adopted when developing a compare-contrast organization. The paragraph is introduced by briefly comparing the two subjects. Then, the writer focuses on the first subject and provides all the points of contrast about it. Next, s/he focuses on the second subject and provides all of contrast about it. Finally, s/he "wraps it up" with a conclusion.

Body Paragraphs: they are the middle paragraphs of the essay are collectively known as the body paragraphs and, as alluded to above, the main purpose of a body paragraph is to spell out in detail the examples that support your thesis.

Cause and effect paragraph: is a paragraph that denotes the cause (or the reason) that produces an effect (or result) produced by a cause. The task of the cause- **effect** is usually to answer the question "why", such as "why did it happen?" Or "what" such as " what are its reasons?" or " What are its results?" To sum up, the cause-effect paragraph elucidates why a situation happens or the result that this situation leads to.

Coherence in a paragraph: indicates the tight organization and logical structure of a paragraph. A coherent paragraph is one in which all the sentences are logically arranged and combined with one another in such a way that one thought flows smoothly to the next and the connection of one sentence to another is vividly indicated.

Compare-contrast pattern: shows how two things are alike or how they are different, or both. When things are compared, their similarities are pointed out; when they are contrasted , their differences are discussed.

Complex Sentence: is made from one independent clause (main clause) and one or more dependent clause (subordinate clause (s)) which start (s) with a subordinating conjunction, such *as since, when, because, although, as, before, after, if, unless, until, when, while, whenever, whereas, even though.*

Compound Sentence: is made from simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Compound-complex sentence: consists of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. A comma is added after the dependent clause if it starts the sentence and before *therefore, but, or* which joins the two independent clauses.

Conclusion –Paragraph writing: it is the final paragraph is represents your last chance to make your case and, as such, should follow an extremely rigid format.

Critical Essay: a critical essay is written on literary pieces to evaluate them on the basis of their merits or demerits.

Definition Essay: as the name suggests, a definition type of essay defines different things, ideas, and perceptions.

Descriptive Essay: a descriptive essay describes something to make readers feel, smell, see, taste, or hear what is described.

Descriptive paragraph: pattern is used to describe a person, event, or scene as clearly and as vividly as possible. A writer utilizes a descriptive paragraph like an artist utilizes a brush, in order to paint a picture for the reader. There is usually little or no action, with details given thought of the use of sensory images. Sensory images inform about the things that can be seen, heard, touched, smelled or tasted. A writer may select to assert one or more of the five senses in the descriptive paragraph.

Expository Essay: an expository essay exposes things in detail to make readers understand without any complications.

Graphic organizers: are visual tools used in writing as a planning tool. Using graphic organizers assist students in writing and organizing their writing with strong and coherent ideas.

Introduction in paragraph writing: the purpose of the introduction is to present your position (this is also known as the "thesis" or "argument") on the issue at hand but effective introductory paragraphs are so much more than that. Before you even get to this thesis statement, for example, the essay should begin with a "hook" that grabs the reader’s attention and makes them want to read on. Examples of effective hooks surprising statistics ("three out of four doctors report that…").

Narrative Essay: a narrative essay is a narration like a short story. It is, however, different from a short story in that it is written in an essay format.

Paragraph: is a group of sentences related together to develop one topic or one subject.

Persuasive Essay: a persuasive essay is meant to convince the target audience to do something or not do something.

Point-by-point organization method: it is one of the methods adopted when developing a compare-contrast organization by briefly comparing the two subjects. Then, the writer focuses on the first

quality and contrasts the two subjects in that regard. Next, s/he focuses on the second quality and contrasts the two subjects in that regard. After that s/he focuses on the third quality and contrast the two subjects in that regard…etc. Finally, s/he "wraps it up" with a conclusion.

Process Essay: a process essay outlines a process of making or breaking or doing something that readers understand fully and are able to do it after reading it.

Topic sentence: is one sentence that supplies the reader with the topic of the paragraph and the writer's argument, opinion, and stance about the topic. Indeed, it imparts the subject of the paragraph by giving the reader the general idea and the particular parts of the general idea that will be developed in the paragraph .The topic sentence directs in figuring out what details are required to make the controlling idea clear for readers and what details are relevant.

Transition phrases: such as "Because of, as a result of……". These phrases are used to refer to cause and usually followed by a noun or noun phrase and separated from the other part of a sentence by a comma (,).

Unity in a paragraph: means that a paragraph is one distinct unit that has one specific purpose: that is, a paragraph must have a single, clear, controlling idea or main idea.

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